The Bombay Gazette

No. 9,698—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ ,,
Third and succeeding .... 2½ ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Retail Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.................. As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,021 Tons, on SATURDAY, 20th Dec., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage.................. Rs. 500
Second Class passage.................. ,, 335

The Patna is due in London about 19th February. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Patna carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		60	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	560	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 15th January, 1880.

S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, on the 15th February, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 260	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 148 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

WANTED.

PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR WANTED.

WANTED, on 1st Division of the Chhattisgurh State Railway, a COMPETENT PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR at a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. None but steady men thoroughly up to the work need apply.

Copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) must be sent to the Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgurh State Railway, Nagpur.

JAMES RAMSAY,
Executive Engineer, 1st Division, Chhattisgurh State Railway.

HOME AND EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF PARENTS RESIDING IN INDIA.

A FRENCH Lady, the widow of an English Gentleman (F. R. S.), just deceased, is prepared to TAKE CHARGE, and, with the assistance of two daughters, superintend the education of TWO or THREE CHILDREN whose parents reside in India or elsewhere abroad.

The advertiser resides in a large house in the best part of St. John's Wood, and from the fact that the French and German languages are thoroughly understood and constantly spoken, the family can offer educational advantages rarely met with.

First class references given and required. Terms from £100 a year for each child. Address X. Y., care of Dr. Waring, 49, Ifton Gardens, London, W., or in the first instance to G. B. AGEY, Eastern Telegraph Company, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Dec.
				1880.
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s) CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s) PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.
(s) KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	7th Feb.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s) KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	21st do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	23rd Dec. 1879
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Jan., 1880
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Tordeck	20th do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	30th do.
ANCONA	3081	600	B. G. Steed	16th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th December 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	31st do.
BANGALORE	2349	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SIDONIAN, are hereby INFORMED of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances	In 1870	£139,808
	,, 1873	£295,149
	,, 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION and DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES of the Society's School will be held at the Institution at Mahim on SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 30 p.m.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at the Institution on the same day. The proceedings will commence at 4 o'clock.

FRANK A. SPENCER,
Honorary Secretary.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to SELL their PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE, commonly known as

FORBES' ICE,

AT AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY NATURAL OR MACHINE MADE ICE IN BOMBAY.

Applications for large quantities should be made to the Manager, Mr. T. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

The blocks of Ice, 9 inches in thickness and weighing 5 cwt each, can be cut on the premises to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately supplied to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of numdas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged for.

Vessels in the harbour supplied on the most liberal terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF G.I.P. WARI BUNDER GOODS STATION FOR DESPATCH OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after this day, 16th instant, and until further notice, the WARI BUNDER GOODS STATION is OPEN to the PUBLIC for the receipt and despatch of Traffic of all kinds. This Goods Depôt adjoins the Prince's Dock and is in the most convenient position for dealing with the merchandise in connection with the native city and the grain markets.

The Colaba Goods Depôt is also open for the receipt and despatch of all Goods except during the monsoons when due notice will be given of the closing of the Depôt.

Heavy and bulky Goods requiring Crane power, such as Boilers, Machinery and Timber, can only be received at Wari Bunder Station.

EDWARD KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th December 1879.

S. P. AND DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY.

1. TENDERS are INVITED for the supply of 1,000 Tons of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER at Kurrachee.

2. The Timber to be sound and free from shakes and knots, not less than sixteen inches in the side and from 20 to 28 feet long.

3. Twenty per cent of the whole to be over 25 feet long.

4. Not less than half of the total quantity must be delivered prior to June and the balance in October, 1880.

5. The Timber must be landed by the supplier and made over to the Company on the beach at Keamaree.

6. Tenders to state the rate per ton and approximately dates of delivery.

7. The latest date for the receipt of Tenders will be the 15th January, 1880.

8. All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber," and to be addressed to the Agent S. P. and D. Railway, Lahore.

9. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Deputy Agent.

S. P. and D. Railway Agent's Office, Lahore, 11th December, 1879.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COUGH REMEDIES.

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.—A soothing expectorant, per phial. Re. 1.

RATTRAY'S COUGH MIXTURE.—A good mixture for chronic Bronchial Irritability, per phial Re. 1-8.

COUGH LOZENGES.—Very superior to the patent remedies in common use, per phial Re. 1.

DELECTABLE LOZENGES.—A soothing non-medicated Jujube. Excellent for children, per phial. Re. 1.

VOICE JUJUBES.—Invaluable in Hoarseness, per phial Re. 1.

TANNIN LOZENGES.—An excellent remedy in Sore Throat, per phial. Re. 1.

Dr. FERRIER'S SNUFF immediately arrests the nasal secretions in Catarrh and Influenza.

CHEST PROTECTORS.—Of lamb's wool, single, for the chest; double for the chest and back. No one susceptible to the influence of cold should be without one Single Rs. 2; Double Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARROW ROOT.

MANUFACTURED UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

FROM THE BERMUDA PLANT CULTIVATED IN INDIA.

Being true Bermuda Arrow Root equal to the finest in the English Market.

WE have for some years been devoting our attention to this product, and have now been able to obtain it of so fine a quality that we cannot import anything better from London.

☞ Ask for KEMP'S INDIAN ARROW ROOT.

Per pound Tin, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain BRAND, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For place of Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Tons.	H. P.	Capt.	
INDIA	2,289	500	READ,	on or about 31st Dec.
CASTALIA	2,200	424	CRINGLE,	do 31st Jan.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ITALIA	2,245	424	KNOX,	on or about 21st Jan.

To be followed at intervals.

FARES:—Bombay to Marseilles .... Rs. 400
Bombay to Liverpool.................. ,, 590

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1879.

BAZAAR, MONEY SCHOOL, TO-DAY.

SALE of FANCY WORK, Children's Dresses, &c.

PUBLIC INVITED.

OPEN from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

TO MILLOWNERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, about 10,000 second-hand FIRE-BRICKS; also, CORRUGATED IRON SHED. To be seen at Musjid Basin. Apply to GLOVER and Co., Contractors, Byculla.

FOR SALE, as she lies in Bombay Harbour, the Barque LADY MELVILLE, 267 Tons Register, built in 1859 at Sunderland, of Oak and Teak, and Copper-fastened, was thoroughly overhauled and remetalled in the Government Dockyard in February last. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

BILLIARDS.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, (CHAMPION of the WORLD,) will give his second and last entertainment at the Waverley Billiard Rooms THIS EVENING, when he will concede an Amateur a start of 650 points in 1,000. Play to commence at 9 p.m.

Admission, Rs. 2. Seats may be reserved at Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

THE PAPER CURRENCY and MONEY ORDER OFFICES will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, and the Currency Office on the 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

From 1st January the Money Order Department will be transferred to the Post Office, but all Money Orders drawn upon Bombay up to 31st December, 1879, inclusive, will be paid, as hitherto, at the Currency Building.

E. GAY,
Commissioner of Issue,

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors propose, subject to the sanction of the shareholders, to place the COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION, and to make a DISTRIBUTION of GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED BONDS of the amount of Rs. 400 per share out of the purchase-money to be received for the Company's Foreshore Properties. Shareholders are requested to inform the undersigned in what sums they wish Bonds to be issued in their respective names.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th December 1879.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Shares in the Company have not been fully PAID-UP, and that unless the CALLS remaining DUE thereon are PAID WITHIN SIXTEEN DAYS from this date, the SHARES will be FORFEITED in accordance with Articles 38, 39 and 40 of the Company.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHARES.

1—One Share, No. 2,588, standing in the name of Crushnajee Ramchunder. Calls due, Rs. 125.

1—One Share, No. 2,853, standing in the name of Aspandiarjee Jamsetjee. Calls due, Rs. 125.

1—One Share, No. 2,787, standing in the name of Gunpatrao Bhootkar. Calls due, Rs. 100.

1—One Share, No. 3,846, standing in the name of Veerjee Goculdass. Calls due, Rs. 100.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th December 1879.

MARINE STOREKEEPER'S NOTICE.

No. 1 of 1879-80.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER, Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 noon of the 26th January, 1880, for the supply by contract of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES for one year from 1st April 1880 to 31st March, 1881, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1881-82.

2. Printed Form of Tender, with Schedules of the articles to be supplied, can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rupees 2 per copy. No Tender in any other form will be accepted. Tenderers must distinctly understand that any alteration or erasure in the figures, &c., once entered in the three last columns of the Schedules, viz., "Tendered Rates" "per" and "Amount at the Tendered Rates," or omission of totals, will render the Tender *informal*, and lead to its rejection.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

4. Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

5. Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

6. Parties must show in the Schedules, the rates, &c., at which they tender to supply each and every article comprised in one or as many complete classes as they intend to tender for.

7. Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

8. Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper, which are sealed and kept at his office for their inspection, and to abide by the conditions specified in the Form of Tender.

9. No reason will be assigned by Government for rejection of any Tender.

10. Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain at the Office of the undersigned, any further information they may require in connection with the contract.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 16th December 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

PAPER CHASE.—The MEET on the 21st will be at MAHALAKSHMI STATION at 7-0 a.m.

WANTED, few MONTHLY BOARDERS, SINGLE or MARRIED, in a respectable Hotel, Rs. 60 per month. Apply Z., this office.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON and YARN WASTES at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, TARDEO.—On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p. m., all kinds of COTTON and YARN WASTES that will be produced during the year 1880 will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo. For particulars apply at the Office of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, 16th December 1879.

JUST RECEIVED, Fancy German CHRISTMAS CARDS and SCRAP PICTURES. B. JEEVUNJEE MEHTA, No. 33, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of Bay ARAB HORSES; good goers. Price Rs. 800. Address B. C., care o *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a few dozens of "The Royal Blend" SCOTCH WHISKY at Rs. 21 per dozen. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART POTTERY—suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to Friends at Home. Apply to the Pottery Clerk on the premises.

STEIN-WEIN—A Fresh supply of this excellent WINE FOR SALE at moderate price to close account. Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS, 3, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

XMAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series 1 doz. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail *via* Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

CHINA DEPOT.—Just arrived from China and Japan, a large stock of Curiosities and Table Ornaments for Christmas and New Year Presents. 30, Apollo Street.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street, Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in bottles Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 2 Gallons at Rs. 24 per jar. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a very handsome GREY MARE by CLARENCE out of BLACKBIRD, 15-2½, 5 years old, Taker of prizes in the Goozerat Horse Shows of 1876 and '77. Good across country. Rs. 600. Apply to Mr. H. CLOETE, Executive Engineer, Palhunpur.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Gents' Patent Leather Evening Low Dress Shoes, Calf Walking Boots and Shoes, Racquet Shoes, Running Shoes, by J. Tuck. Morocco Slippers, Canvas Shoes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view.—COME AND SEE THEM, at 42, Apollo Street, Also Cards, Bon Bons, &c.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case.................. Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

Will Shortly be Published.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1880.

The Publication for 1880 will contain

BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

Price Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-8.

A few Advertisements can be received up till Saturday morning.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

BEGS to draw the attention of his numerous kind friends and constituents in Bombay as well as up-country, that as the best of the Houses are taken up at MATHERAN for the ENSUING MARCH SEASON before advertising them, early applications are requested, particularly from his permanent constituents, to avoid disappointment. The undersigned, having the letting of almost all the available Houses on the Hill, and half a dozen being already let by him, the following good Houses are still available:—

Names of the Houses.	Rents for March Season. Rs.
The well known Elphinstone Lodge	1,200
Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, C. S. I's Bungalow	800
Scott's Bungalow	800
Walker's Cottage	500
Fernwood	600
Stonehenge	600
Craigie Burn	500
Capt Fuller's Rose Hill	650
The Underwood	600
Springwood	600
Gonne's House	650
Lynch's Bungalow	650

and FORTY other BUNGALOWS. Rents from Rs. 200 up to Rs. 500, full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Every applicant shall have full particulars, such as plans of the Bungalows, list of Furniture, and a plan of the Hill, showing positions of each and all. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MIDDLE COLABA.

TO LET, a desirable neat little HOUSE on the west side of Middle Colaba, matted throughout, and the compound is laid out with great taste. It is like an English Home. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, the desirable BUNGALOW on the west side of Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of F. E. Cutler, Esq. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO LET, the CASTLE DANGEROUS, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 150.

The well-known BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, ALTAMONT. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

RESIDENCES.

TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Elphinstone Circle, above Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

EIGHTEEN other RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rent Rs. 600, 200, 200, 150, 150, 125, 125, 110, 110, 100, 100, 90, 80, 75, 65, 55, 45, 30. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Byculla, near the Station, known as Gold Mohur Castle. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

SEVERAL other large and small PLACES in the Fort for Offices and Dwellings. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

P.S.—Board and Lodging could also be had in the Fort, Hornby Row.

ALSO part of a BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent only Rs. 80, including all taxes. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 15th inst., OUR BUSINESS, now carried on in Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, will be REMOVED to the GROUND FLOOR of the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

4th December, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST NIGHT OF "IXION."

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Favorite Comedietta,
"BOOK THE THIRD, CHAPTER THE FIRST."
Mr. H. R. Teesdale, Mr. Sievier, Miss Agnes Birchenough.

TO BE FOLLOWED AT 10 O'CLOCK BY THE CLASSICAL BURLESQUE,

"IXION."

Jupiter	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Mercury	Miss Madge Antoinette.
Ixion	Miss Edith Wilson.
Juno	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Venus	Miss Minnie Hampton.
Cupid	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Minerva	Miss Amy Crawford.
Bacchus	Mr. Sievier.
Mars	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Ganymede	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.

Scene I.
RUINS OF A DORIC TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Scenes II. and IV.
CLOUDLAND.

Scene III.
JUNO'S DRAWING ROOM.

Scene IV.
CUPID'S CHATEAU.

The new Scenery by Signor Magni.
The Music arranged by Mr. A. J. Levey.
The whole produced under the direction of Mr. H. R. Teesdale.

MR. ROBERTSON'S COMEDY "HOME" ON SATURDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stall	,, 4
Stall	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seat	,, 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.

Stage Manager........... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director........ Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.

LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.

CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.

LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER,

Choicest Quality.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOVELTIES IN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS

on sale at the several establishments of

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster,	per box of 100	1	12
Do. do. do.	250	4	0
Dindiguls and Havannahs,	box of 100	2	0
Do. do.	box of 250	4	8
Treacher's muster.	box of 50	1	2
Treacher's Gem muster	box of 50	1	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VOLUNTEER MEETINGS.

TREACHER & Co. have on hand a Magnificent Assortment of ARTICLES SUITABLE AS PRIZES FOR SHOOTING AND ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Stock Comprises:

GOBLETS
In a variety of Sizes and Handsome Designs.
In pure Standard Silver from Rs. 117 to Rs. 300.
Electro-plate from Rs. 18 to Rs. 180.

ARMY AND NAVY CUPS,
Consisting of 2 Soda Water Tumblers, and 1 each Sherry and Champagne Glasses, Fitting into one.
Plain from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 27 to Rs. 40.

BEER MUGS,
In best Electro-plate,
With or without lids.
Plain from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30.
Engraved from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.
FIELD GLASSES.
FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
PALANQUIN CLOCKS.
POCKET BOOKS.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
SPIRIT FLASKS.

And numerous other Articles to which an inspection is respectfully invited.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs. 1,000 to 1,800.

LANDAULET, Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK will be OPENED for TRAFFIC on the 1st January, 1880. Masters of Vessels desirous of entering the Dock should apply to the Port Officer.

By Order of the Trustees,

G. MANSON, Secretary,
Bombay Port Trust.

WOOD & HARVEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 9, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON,

RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE and EXECUTE INDENTS for Metals, Grey Shirtings and other manufactured Goods. Commission according to arrangement.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

ON and after January 1st, the FIRST CLASS FARE will be REDUCED to TWELVE, SECOND CLASS to SIX, and THIRD CLASS MAIL to THREE PIES PER MILE.

RETURN TICKETS, First and Second Class, will be issued at a FARE and TWO-THIRDS for the DOUBLE JOURNEY, and be available for distances above 50 miles to return with on any day within two months. No Third Class Return Tickets will be issued by Mail Trains.

The value of each Ticket is printed upon it, and Passengers are invited to examine their Tickets and change before leaving the Booking Office window.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1879.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1880.

FROM the above date, the FIRST CLASS FARE will be REDUCED from 15 to 12 pies, the SECOND CLASS from 7 to 6 pies and the THIRD (by Mail Trains) from 4 to 3 pies per mile.

The fares between Bombay [Grant Road Station] and the principal stations will be as follows:—

Stations.	Single.									Return.					
	1st.			2nd.			3rd Mail.			1st.			2nd.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Nowsaree	9	2	0	4	9	0	2	4	6	15	3	3	7	9	9
Surat	10	4	0	5	2	0	2	9	0	17	1	3	8	8	9
Broach	12	8	0	6	4	0	3	2	0	20	13	3	10	6	9
Baroda	15	4	0	7	10	0	3	13	0	25	6	9	12	11	3
Ahmedabad	19	2	0	9	9	0	4	12	6	31	14	0	15	15	0

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Company's Offices, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th December 1879.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 38.)

CEYLON—EAST COAST.
BATTICALOA LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners No. 16, of the 7th June, 1878, on the establishment of a light at Batticaloa:—

The Master Attendant, Colombo, has given notice that the Batticaloa light which has hitherto been exhibited from the 15th February to the 31st October, will, until further notice, be exhibited throughout the year from sun-set to sun-rise.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2031, 828, 70a, and 748b.
Light list for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos. 155 and 102a.
,, ,, ,, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 442.
,, ,, ,, Light list for 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No 39.)

RED SEA—GULF OF SUEZ.
LEADING LIGHT IN SUEZ BAY.

THE Egyptian Government has given notice that on 1st January, 1880, a light will be exhibited on the north shore of Suez bay, as a leading light through the deep water channel westward of Newport rock, and the channel near the Spit buoy, thence to the anchorage in about 5 fathoms water:—

The light will be a *fixed* white light, elevated 40 feet above the sea, visible through an arc of 14½°, or between the bearings N. 10¼° E. and N. 4¼° W., and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of about 10 miles. Over the bay and its approaches, through an arc of 345½°, the light will be obscured, and the obscuration will cover Kal-el-Kabireh shoal, and the Spit buoy.

The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, or by lenses.

The light will be shown from a mast (upper part for about 20 feet painted black) above a white dwelling, placed on the following bearings, viz.:—

South dock head, Port Ibrahim (Observation spot) .... S.S.E. ½ E.
Newport rock light vessel .... S. ½ E., Sly.
Kal-el-Kabireh shoal beacon .... S. by W. ½ W., Wly.
Atakah quarry .... S.W. ½ W., Wly.

Position: lat. 29° 57′ 30″ N., long 32° 31′ 10″ E.

Note.—Approaching from the southward, this leading light should be kept just open westward of Newport rock light, and be steered for, passing the Newport rock light vessel at the distance of about 2 cables—the leading light must then be kept in sight till the Spit buoy is passed.

(The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 4¾° Westerly in 1879.)

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office.
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2718c, 2548, 8d, 787, 333 and 734.
British Admiralty Sailing Directions, Red Sea Pilot, 1873, pages 10, 28 and 37.
British Admiralty List of Lights for 1879.
Indian Marine Survey List of Lights for 1879.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 27.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 40.)

BAY OF BENGAL—COROMANDEL COAST.
MADRAS SEMAPHORE.

THE Port Officer, Madras, has notified that the Semaphore on the Marine Office [illegible] is now dropped at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily. Madras mean time. It is extended at a right angle five minutes before dropping.

Should the Semaphore not fall at correct time, immediate intimation will be furnished to the Shipping either by circular or Signal.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON, in charge of Office,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 2nd December 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Chart No. 71c.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 106.
,, ,, ,, Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 459.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Governor in Council,

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, [illegible]

NOTICES.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dysphœa (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed?" A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more smooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i. e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, so some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similiarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty, the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W. C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends. —Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 5lbs. a Week

27, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.

To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can [illegible] down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully.

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by all Chemists. Trade Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyright). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

[illegible] BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, GREAT RUSSELL STREET-BUILDINGS, LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH DEC. 1879.

CONSOLS remain unaltered at 97; but French Rentes have declined ¼ at 114¾; and Enfaced Rupee Paper, according to Reuter, is 1 per cent. lower at 77¾ for Fours and 84¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

A withdrawal of £100,000 is reported from the Bank of England for Egypt, and rates of discount in the open market are quoted ½ per cent. higher, 3 months' paper being now at 2¾ and 4 months' at 3 per cent.

Reuter's metal quotations give a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper and 10s. in Braziers. Yellow Metal is unchanged, Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton higher.

Coffee is dull and a decline of 2s. per cwt. is quoted in G. O. Native. Cocoanut Oil remains unchanged. In Seeds the only movement reported is a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed.

Reuter calls the Manchester Piece Goods market quiet but steady, but from private sources telegrams are much stronger in tone, and prices, if anything, are in favour of sellers.

Cotton in Liverpool closed strong, the sales being 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Mid. Orleans is quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher, but all other spot quotations are unchanged. To arrive, however, some private messages quote a partial advance of 1-16d.; and in New York a very decided recovery has taken place, ready Mid. Uplands having advanced from 12⅝ to 12⅞, and March shipment from 12·89 to 13·21 cents. per lb. The only apparent reason for this somewhat sudden jump seems to be the more moderate receipts at the ports for the past few days; but after all the figures for the five days are only 1,000 bales behind last year, and as Friday is now generally the largest day, it is not unlikely the total of the week may prove considerably more than last year. Up to date the receipts give the following comparisons:—

	1879	1878	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts...	33,000	35,000	39,000
Five days' ,, ...	146,000	147,000	156,000
Total since 1st Sept......	2,731,000	2,309,000	2,041,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday Rs. 32,10,000 were allotted on Calcutta, and Rs. 30,000 on Madras at an average of 1s. 8-12d. and Rs. 7,60,000 on Bombay at 1s. 8-13d., tenders on all three places at 1s. 8¼d. receiving 73 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week's biddings the result shows a decline of 1-16d. per rupee, and Bar Silver has receded in sympathy to 52⅞d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8 1-16d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE.—Owing to Council drafts going at lower than was anticipated, the market opened weak with a decline of 1-16d., and although in Calcuttta rates have not given way to the same extent, the tendency here is still downwards. For this and next month the Banks are willing buyers, but further forward they ask rates which preclude business, indicating that although owing to the absence of export business at the moment, and the accumulation of funds, no early improvement in rates is anticipated, there is still a strong belief in an advance during the active part of the season. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8 13-32 to 7-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
France	3 ,, ,,	... 2·15¼	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts 1-16d. per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly weak to-day with numerous sellers, but no buyers, except for small amounts. The adverse advices from home, owing to the decline in Exchange and the present situation in Afghanistan, constitute the adverse influences, and the only wonder is that their effect has not been manifested earlier. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 92⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼ to ½.

SHARES.—The market is quiet but fairly steady. Bank of Bombays are again ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 685. In Land Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 2½ in Port Canning; and in Press shares we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Berars and an advance of Rs. 15 in Apollo. In Spinning and Weaving Mill shares a reaction is apparent owing to the rise in Cotton, and our list of quotations show a general fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—The firmer tone advised from Liverpool, but more especially the advance in prices in New York, has imported quite an excited tone to the market, and prices have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy all round. A large business has been done, the transactions in New Cotton being estimated at 3,000 to 4,000 bales, and more would have been done had sellers shown a disposition to go on. We quote:—

Good Hingunghaut, Jany ..	Rs. 247	per candy.
,, Omra, March ..	227	,,
,, Broach, March ..	240	,,

SEEDS remain quiet and unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet. For Liverpool the enquiry is very limited and relets for early shipment are offering at 38s. 9d., while for January loading 35s. is about the best that could be done. For Marseilles and Genoa the demand has been more active again, and the Castalia (S. S.) has been fixed for January loading at 45s. per ton payable here. For Trieste and Venice no change can be quoted.

PIECE GOODS are very firm in the bazaar, but less active, up-country buyers being apparently indisposed to operate freely at the enhanced prices asked by sellers. To arrive transactions are small, Manchester prices and present exchange laying down considerably above current rates here.

COALS continue steady owing to the increased firmness shown by sellers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	740
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	685
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	850
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	640
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	435
India Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	350
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	990
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	440
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	all	80 do	230
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	600	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100 xd.
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,309	1,000	50 p.s.	510

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	400
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,225
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	Nil	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	2,000	do	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	735
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	500
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	3,000	all	do	225
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	400
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	815
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	810
Hyd abad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	2,000	Nil	525
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	650
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	895
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	475
Madras Spining	300	1,250	all	do	350
Madras U. Spining	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,250
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	30,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	20 p.s*	1,060
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p. s.	855
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	Nil	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	40 p. s.	650
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	535
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	630
Sooonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	600
Do do. ½ Share.	500	500	250	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	30	740
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,750	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	45	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	—	—	..	..	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 13th Dec. 1879.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,948	0	0
Merchandise	75,864	0	0
Telegraph	517	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,29,329	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1878.
Open, 444 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	60,325	0	0
Merchandise	1,16,348	0	0
Telegraph	575	0	0
Other Receipts	710	0	0
Total Rs.	1,77,958	0	0
Decrease Rs.	48,629	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SUSANIE, 240 tons, Captain G. Grainger, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT S. S. MAY FRERE, 300 tons, Captain E. H. Fenn, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 17th instant from Mangalore (10th December) Carwar (13th) and Fankote (16th) with Lieut E. W. Petley, R. N.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee, Mr. T. D. Melville, Lieut. A. C. Yate, Major Iredelle, Dr. Pallard, one Commissariat clerk, and 85 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	I. G. May Frere(s)	Fenn	Mangalore, Dec 10.
18	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Trieste, Nov 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Cadow Forest	Marshall	Calcutta.
	Clairmont	Hamilton	Calcutta.
	Africa	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	India(s)	Dougherty	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The barque Susanie, Grainger, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Maharaja, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
12	Commilla(s)	Hart	Rangoon, Dec 8.
	Kilwa (s)	Paterson	Singapore, Nov 14.
	City of Lahore	Ewing	Glasgow, Aug 15.
13	Shah Jehan (s)	Harris	Colombo, Nov 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.—Steamers Chyebassa and Clan Ranold. Ship Hippolyta. Barque Zoila.

Dec. 13.—Steamers Pekin and Ellora.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mrs Clerk, infant and ayah, Singrow Beamish, Mrs and Miss Campbell, Mr Tripe.

Per Kilwa—Dy Surg Genl J M Josephs and 2 servants, Captain Coombe, Mrs Coombe and Miss Coombe, Mr Wright, Mrs Macnaughton, Mr Whyte, Miss Hodgkinson, Mr Gray, Mrs Gray, Mr Peters, Moung Kyaw Jan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
15	Pekin (s)	....	Calcutta.
16	Brennus (s)	....	Galle.
	Afton	....	London.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
15	Dorunda (s)	....	Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Co's s s Pekin, from Calcutta, :—To Madras—Mr J J T Barclay. To Galle—Mr and Mrs W J Cox, Mr A Fleet, Mr P H Fleet, and Mr Tedhunter. To Malta—Major Waterhouse. To Brindisi—Mr and Mrs F A Hawkes. To Southampton—Mr H Style, Colonel J H Libley, Mr G W Hope, Mr J S Isaac, Mr F W J Rees, Mr C R O'Donoghue, Mr A O'Donoghue, Mr F O'Donoghue, Mr W Monement, Mr and Mrs J W White, and Mr G Butler.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Co's s s Pekin, from Madras, To Southampton—Surgeon-General C A Gordon, M D, C B, Mrs Gordon, Miss Gordon, Mrs Sawyer, 2 children and ayah, Mr James E Hill, and Captain E S Cooke. To Galle—Mr W Teare, and native servant.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27 Joseph A Ropes, A Bark, Snow, from Tamatave.
30 Serapis, ss, North, from Cardiff.
30 Scotia, ss, Cato, from London.
Dec. 2 Escambia, ss, Wildgoose, from London.
3 Australia, ss, Jordan, from London.
3 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
3 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, from Venice.
5 Queen Victoria, ss, Sangster, from Cardiff.
6 Annamite, F T ship, Veriot, from Toulon.
6 Ava, ss, Rottan, from Shanghai.
6 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Jubul Joogur.
6 Danish Monarch, ss, Carter, from Calcutta.
7 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, from Batavia.
7 Gwalior, ss, Babot, from Bombay.
8 Seine, ss, Manning, from London.
8 Beniedi, ss, Ross, from Shanghai.
8 Kangaroo, ss, Seymour, from London.
8 Arabia, ss, Serra, from Bombay.
9 Hong Ann, ss, Mackenzi, from Jubul Joogur.
9 Vorwaets, ss, Marusig, from Trieste.
9 Correze, F T ship, from Saigon.
10 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3 Australia, ss, Jordan, to Calcutta.
4 Sumatra, ss, Briscoe, to Bombay.
6 Annamite, F T ship, Veriot, to Saigon.
6 Ava, ss, Rottan, to Marseilles.
6 Danish Monarch, ss, Carter, to Liverpool.
7 Bengala, ss, Cruciani, to Genoa.
8 Gwalior, ss, Babot, to London.
8 Beniedi, ss, Ross, to London.
8 Arabia, ss, Serra, to Genoa.
9 Vorwaets, ss, Marusig, to Bombay.
9 Correze, F T ship, to Toulon.
10 Scotia, ss, Cato, to Zanzibar.
10 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, to Singapore.
10 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Jubul Joogur.
10 Kangaroo, ss, Seymour, to Zanzibar.
10 Hong Ann, ss, Mackensi, to Jubul Joogur.
10 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Joseph A Ropes, A Bark, Snow, from Tamatave.
Serapis, ss, North, from Cardiff.
Escambia, ss, Wildgoose, from London.
Queen Victoria, ss, Sangster, from Cardiff.
Seine, ss, Manning, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—3 casks brass wire, Hiptoolabhoy Abdool Hoosein.

Clan Lamout s—50 barrels disinfecting powder, Heerjee Mooljee; 4 kegs paints of sorts, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 5 cases tobacco, Kalidass Roychund; 825 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

India s—15 packages earthenware, Soomar Veera; 900 bundles hoop iron and 22 kegs iron nails, Tespall Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Singapore s—250 kegs red lead, Joseph Soares; 3 cases soap, 12 cases oilmanstores, 9 cases cheese, 5 cases hams, and 8 cases bacon, A K Shuriffally.

Clan Lamout s—105 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Cathay s—76 boxes bar silver (Rs 2,00,000), The Agra Bank.

FROM GLASGOW.

Sidonian s—10 cases sulphuric acid, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—78 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1899½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

India s—750 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—2 pots sandalwood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—110 cwts raisins, 32 cwts betelnuts and 28 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

[Before the Honourable the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.]

To vary or discharge Commissioner's report.

176-73—Hearn, C and L—Dayal Jairaz vs Khutao Ludha—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

178-79—Nanu and H—Hormusjee Cursetjee Ashburner v Bomonjee Cursetjee Ashburner and another—R Skipsey—Craigie, L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

266-78—Crawford and B—J A Baumback vs The New Colaba Company, Limited—Rimington, H and C.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

473-79—A F Turner—Doceima Hykoop vs James Smith Hykoop —Chalk and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

375-79—In person, a pauper—Jao Babool and another vs Koli Vadlia Francis and others—Balkristna and B.—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Essub Mahomed vs Shabirabibi and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

420-79—Smith and T—The Mandvie S and W Company vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

395-78—Rimington, H and C—Mowjee Madhowjee vs Moteechund Nuthoo and another—H Bicknell.

511-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Mooljee Canjee and others—M M Munshi.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 17.

Davies, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on duty, from England.
Lee, Surg, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 18.

Oliver, Vet Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.
Fernan, Lieut, 35th Bengal N I, on leave, from Gundaumack.

DEPARTURES.—December 18.

Yates, Lieut, 27th Bombay N I, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Iredell, Major, Jacobabad Rifles, on duty, to Quetta.
Eden, Major, 12th Bombay N I, on duty, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Barnett, R E, have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India. Lieut Barnett is placed at the disposal of Government in the Public Works Department for employment on the Sukkur-Quetta Railway.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Colonels subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Majors Warden, Stevens, Watts, and Fraser, 10th December 1879.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captains Portman and Ward.

The undermentioned officers of the General List Infantry having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captains Leacock and Nicolson.

Captain Singleton, S C, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Schneider S C, is entitled to the Colonel's allowance.

Surgeon-Major Bonavia, Ben Med Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe.

The undermentioned officers are permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Hon Lieut W Wild, Commissariat Department, Major S Rimington, S C, and Captain W Osborn, R E.

The undermentioned officers are granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut-Colonel Penny, R E, four months, and Major Fisher, S C three months.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Captain Abbott, S C; Lieut-Colonel Davis, Infantry; Surgeon Jones; and Majors Withers, S C; Jopp, R E; Grant, Cavalry; Lieut-Colonel Bartholomew, S C; and Surgeon-Major N Hopkins.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major Salmon, S C, two months; Surgeon-Major Gray, six months; Colonel Hogg, S C, seventeen days; and Lieut-Colonel Anderson, S C, six months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H N Midwinter, M A, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of the Honourable Sir M R Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

The Hon J Marriott to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Hon Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.

Mr F L Latham, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate General, vice the Hon Mr Marriott.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major R V Malden is appointed substantive *pro tem* Assistant Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr Lester and Captain Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant Political Resident at Aden.

Assist Apothecary W Church is appointed, to the charge of the Civil Hospital at Sadra in the Mahi Kantha, vice Apothecary A A DeSouza transferred to General Duty, Presidency Division.

Colonel Schneider and Colonel Parr respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Greany is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Yeroda Central Jail and the Poona City Jail during the absence of Surgeon S M Salaman on leave, or until further orders.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A Crawford, Magistrate of the First Class in the Direct of Ahmedabad, to be a Visitor of the Ahmedabad and Dhuliakot Jails.

Messrs Nana Moroji and W Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs P Ryan and Nana Moroji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Presidency Magistrate.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr, Moscardi, First Class Magistrate in the Kaira District, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Kaira.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following acting appointments made by the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature during the absence of Mr Watt, Registrar of the High Court, on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, to act as Registrar.

Mr A K Oliver, Assistant Registrar of the High Court, to act as Deputy Registrar.

Mr William Maitland, is appointed to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

Dr T Blaney, to be Coroner of Bombay, with effect from the date of Surgeon-Major T G Hewlett's confirmation as Deputy Surgeon General.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major W Niven to act as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, during the absence of Surgeon P Murphy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs C S Fahey and H M Thompson, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Executive Eng, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals Division.

Lieut-Colonel Goodfellow, R E, delivered over and Major Ducat, R E, received charge of the Office of the Executive Eng, Poona and Kirkee.

In consequence of Major W M Ducat having returned to duty the following reversions will have effect:—

Mr Howard to revert to Executive Eng, Second Grade.
Mr Thompson to revert to Executive Eng, Third Grade.
Mr Hughes to revert to Executiv Eng Fourth Grade.
Lieut Davidson, R E, to revert to Assist Eng, Second Grade.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr Moscardi delivered over and Mr J A Crawford received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr Wilson delivered over and Mr Moscardi received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate First Class, Kaira.

Mr Grant delivered over and Mr Loch received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Surat.

Mr Courtenay delivered over and Mr Bosanquet received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Kolaba.

Mr Muir delivered over and Mr Richardson received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Satara.

Mr Propert delivered over and Mr Pollen received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Khandesh, with the Political Agency attached thereto.

Mr Feet received charge of the Office of Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum.

Messrs Down and Winchester respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri.

Messrs Charles and Wiltshire respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Messrs Fleet and Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate of Belgaum.

Messrs Pogson and Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Thana Range.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 18th December, 1879.

1 No 1061 Vol W Mulroney having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E Company.

2 The Regiment will parade at 4-45 p. m. at the Town Hall on the 20th inst under the Commanding Officer. As this will be the last before the Xmas holidays the Commanding Officer hopes that every Company will turn out as strong as possible.

3. The range will be closed on Saturday evening.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.. 20th, 4h. 7·0m., P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Dec. Fri. 19	2nd Winter Ember Day.	6 29	5 25	3 20 m 3 45 a	9 44 m 9 40 a
Sat. 20	3rd Winter Ember Day	6 30	5 26	3 58 m 4 42 a	10 32 m 10 32 a
Sun. 21	4th Sunday in Advent. —St. Thomas.	6 30	5 26	4 47 m 5 50 a	11 29 m 11 37 a
Mon. 22	......	6 31	5 27	5 38 m 7 10 a	0 27 a ...
Tues. 23	......	6 31	5 27	6 38 m 8 22 a	0 54 m 1 27 a
Wed. 24	English Mail expected.	6 32	5 28	7 49 m 9 26 a	2 13 m 2 26 a
Th. 25	Christmas Day.	6 32	5 28	8 26 m 10 13 a	3 19 m 3 13 a

MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, now staying at the "Railway Terminus" Hotel, Rampart Row, being convalescent, has OPENED his DRAWING ROOM for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS for a fortnight only, after which he will not receive any one Professionally.

December 9, 1879.

NOTICE.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD.

1,000 RUPEES REWARD offered for any INFORMATION that will LEAD to the DETECTION of the PARTY or PARTIES concerned in the THEFT of an INSURED PARCEL posted at BOMBAY by E. D. SASSOON on 5th December, 1879, for ELIAS S. GUBBAY, of CALCUTTA, containing Pekin Gold in bars marked with Chinese characters and the letters T. A. and K. The declared value of the Parcel is Rs. 10,362.

C. A. STUART,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay, Post Master General's Office, 16th December 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THORBURN—December 18th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of James Thorburn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GAYE—JOHNSON—December 15th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. Trend, M. A., Arthur Charles Gaye, Surgeon Major A. M. D., 14th King's Hussars, to Emily Lilla, only daughter of Colonel W. R. Johnson, Superintending Engineer, Mysore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAREW—December 4th, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major Carew, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

COTGRAVE—December 8th, at Ellichpur, Berar, the wife of H. Forbes Cotgrave, Esq., of a son.

HARRISON—December 9th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. H. Harrison, C. S., of a daughter.

SYKES—December 10th, at Lucknow, the wife of T. G. Sykes, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DULEY—EVANS—December 15th, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St George, Madras, by the Rev G. Warlow, Garrison Chaplain Rev G. Warlow, Garrison Chaplain, William Duley, Serj, 14th King's Hussars, to Mary Evans, daughter of Richard Evans, late H. M.'s 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers.

JENNINGS—DUNBAR—December 9th, at St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev. J. Spear, B. A., Arthur Lewis, son of Joseph Jennings, Esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Lavinia Killigrew Raymond, daughter of the late Frederick Killigrew Dunbar, of the Bengal Pilot Service.

KELLY—SHEPPARD—December 10th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Madras, by the Rev Jas. Hobday, assisted by Rev G. M. Cobban, John A. Kelly, to Fanny Alice, daughter of the late H. Sheppard, Esq.

SANKEY—WELLSTEED—December 16th, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. M. Thoburn, D. D., William Henry Thaddeus Sankey, grandson of the late John Sankey, of Barrow, Salop, to Harriet Mary, daughter of the late John Bishop Wellsteed, of Brompton, Kent.

DEATH.

BINGER—December 14th, at General Hospital, Madras, James Binger, Asst. Traffic Manager, Madras Railway.

DYSON-LAURIE—December 8th, at Mecan Meer, Beatrice, the wife of Major Dyson-Laurie, 34th Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATERSON—December 11th, at Madras, Cecilia Ellenor Paterson.

WALTON—December 8th, at Nellore, W. H. Walton, Retired, D. P. W., aged 56.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

THE latest news received from Kabul, up to the 15th inst., is of a somewhat reassuring character. The troops have not lost heart, and General Baker speaks cheerfully of soon recovering the command of the city. The fact that the message was sent by General Baker would seem to indicate that General Roberts must have been wounded, or else that he has fallen sick with hard work and anxiety. A determined effort will evidently be made to push on troops rapidly from Gandamak, but the hostile tribes can offer a very serious resistance in the difficult passes along this route to Kabul. The disturbances at Herat make it very unlikely that any force can march from that city against Kandahar, and General Stewart is thus left at liberty to make a strong diversion in favour of the British force at Kabul.

A TERRIBLE block of stores of all kinds is reported to exist at Jhelum, where, thanks to the perversity of the advocates of a narrow gauge, the railway still terminates instead of being continued all the way to Peshawur. This block, however, is nothing new; at the worst, it can only be an aggravation of the simply ruinous mismanagement and waste of money which have been going on for months at Jhelum, and which are the natural result of the pouring into that station by train, day after day, of an immense stock of materials of war and supplies of food and clothing which there are no adequate means of transporting further to the front. We heard lately that the accumulation of stores at Jhelum covered literally acres of ground, and we believe it will be found, on inquiry, that a very large number of the Deccan ponies sent up at great cost for the use of the Khyber column never got beyond Jhelum, but died there of pure starvation. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Gandamak makes merry at the wretched appearance of a few of these poor tats which had succeeded in living till they reached General Gough's head-quarters; but it is not the fault of the Bombay Government, which supplied the ponies, that the transport department on the other side of India did not feed them when they had been supplied. A Deccan tat is no doubt a hardy animal, accustomed to subsist on scanty meals; but it is expecting too much even of him to require that he should live for a month on the store of provisions he happens to have inside him when he leaves his native home.

WE have been placed in receipt of the Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1878-79, just issued, the more salient features of which we now proceed to notice. As the Report very truly remarks, the year has been a most eventful one for this Presidency, for, glancing down the list of matters treated, we find such headings as "The Famine; the Administration "of the Land—including an account of what has "been done under Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Relief "Bill;—the Deccan Dacoities; Military—under "which are found particulars of the fitting out of "the Malta Expedition when 'twelve steamers "'and sixteen sailing vessels' were despatched "'within the space of eight days';—the organization of the Transport and Commissariat "arrangements on the occasion of the passage of "the Kandahar column in October, 1878, and on "the renewal of operations against Afghanistan "in 1879", and other matters of equal importance. The question of horse breeding is also touched upon; and last, but not least, we are told that a new departure has been taken in forest conservancy, the question of reclothing with vegetation the denuded hills of the Deccan having been rendered easier of solution by the Forest Act which became law during the year.

Commencing with the famine, we learn that distress appeared in the beginning of March, 1878, in the Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Kaladgi districts, and the relief works which were thereupon opened by Government were not suspended until the favourable prospects of August drew the labourers away to their ordinary occupations. The highest number of daily labourers engaged during that period was 19,544. In March, 1879, the relief works had again to be opened, for a deficient harvest owing to excessive and unseasonable rain. High prices, and the injury done to the crops by locusts, grubs, and rats, combined to bring about a recurrence of distress. Of the relief works which were instituted, perhaps the most important was the Kaladgi and Sholapur railway, which eventually, we must hope, is to be extended to Dharwar. The earthwork of that line was completed, and we trust before long that, what ought to prove one of the great trunk lines of India, will be carried to its only legitimate termination—the station of the Madras Railway at Bangalore. The Rat Plague, which began immediately after the rainy season of 1878, increased to such an extraordinary extent that Government, as is well known, was compelled to take special measures for the destruction of the vermin. The plague has not even yet been entirely eradicated, but the efforts made have proved successful in affording relief, and in reducing the numbers of rats in all the districts affected. The Report does not mention the exact number killed, but a month or two ago, it may be remembered, we announced that some fourteen millions had been accounted for. That figure has since probably increased. The highest number of coolies on relief work in 1879 was 41,092, exclusive of 18,000 on the Kathiawar Railway—the actual cost of relief up to September being £73,900. Closely connected with the distress, which has resulted from famine in the Deccan, is the question of the indebtedness of the ryots prevailing in the four districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara. These divisions contain a population of 3,460,000. A considerable portion of the surface is occupied by waste lands, and the soil of the remainder is unproductive, yielding but one crop a year. The rainfall is uncertain, drought is of periodical occurrence, and the cultivators, although thrifty on the whole, are ignorant, and are weighted by a load of hereditary debt, which has accumulated under the expensive social observances that prevail. But it has been fully ascertained that the indebtedness in question has been especially aggravated, as the "Report states, by causes which it is considered "can be adequately dealt with by the State;" and it is to remedy these that the Act introduced by Mr. Hope has been applied. The first step considered necessary, was to provide against fraud in dealings between the ignorant *kunbi* on one hand, and the astute money-lender on the other; and accordingly village registrars have been appointed, by whom "every instru"ment to which an agriculturist is a party "must be written, attested, and recorded," and such registrars are to be under the supervision of the officers of the Registration Department. The Report summarises very concisely the main provisions of Mr. Hope's Bill, the chief results of which are described as follows. Besides a simplification of procedure in the early stages of litigation, the changes made in the law itself are the means by which it is intended that the greatest improvement shall be obtained. The most important of those changes is that "which renders it obligatory on the court to "inquire into the history and merits of any "claim brought before it, with a view of dis"covering whether the whole transaction has "been open and *bona-fide*, and also in order to "take an account between the parties. Interest, "too, is not to be awarded to an amount exceed"ing that of the principal, as ascertained on "taking the account. With reference to execu"tion of decree, the views of this Government "have been accepted as regards the exemption "of the person of the agriculturist from arrest "or imprisonment. His land, too, can no longer "be attached or sold unless it has been specifi"cally mortgaged for the repayment of the debt "to which the decree relates and the security "still subsists, this being one of the main "points on which this Government considered "legislation to be necessary. A further provi"sion has been added in the interests of the "creditor, empowering the court to make over "the holding of the agriculturist deb"tor to the management of the chief "executive revenue authority of the district for "a period within which the debt is likely to "be liquidated. The limitation in respect of "suits of money has also been extended, and an "alteration has been made in the law of insol"vency, by which an agriculturist can now "obtain his discharge either summarily when "his debts do not exceed £5 in amount, and in "other cases without his having been actually "arrested in execution or without even a decree "having first of all been passed against him. "Under these provisions the ryot will be in a "position to understand the full purport of "every bond to which his signature is affixed. "Before entering upon a law suit with its "inevitable expense and annoyance, the means of "arriving at an amicable settlement will be "within the reach of both parties. In case of "litigation, a summary and equitable inquiry, "conducted at no great distance from the homes "of the parties, will be followed by a speedy "settlement promptly and efficiently enforced. "An agriculturist entirely without the means "of payment will now receive his discharge, "instead of living on in constant dread of "arrest or imprisonment, unprofitable to his "creditor or the land." Mr. Hope himself has made the best apology for his Bill by saying that Government felt something must be done, and that the new measure is a great experiment, the result of which no one can forecast with certainty. The Report dismisses the Deccan dacoities by a short description of Wassudeo Bulwunt's career, bringing out prominently the fact, that the attempts which had been made to bring about a general rising among the people of the districts failed most signally. The movement, in short, was entirely confined to the predatory classes, and only to a small number of them, the agrarian portion of the population taking no part, whatsoever in the ridiculous attempt to overthrow the British Government. With regard to horse breeding in the Deccan, we are glad to notice that the attention of Government has been drawn to the deterioration that is apparent in the class of animal produced now-a-days as compared with that of former years, and that the stock of stallions available has been distributed as widely as possible through the breeding districts of the Presidency. It is to be hoped that this matter will not be lost sight of in future years, for it is a most important one, and Sir Richard Temple did well in impressing on the minds of officials in all the districts visited, during his tour of a few months ago, the necessity of encouraging horse-breeding in what used to be the most prolific grazing grounds in India. One of the most satisfactory announcements in the Report under notice is that alluded to above, in which we are told that the system of forest administration has during the past year been placed on "a well de"fined and secure basis." The urgent necessity upon which we have on numerous occasions dwelt, of, regarding the forest question from a climatic point of view, has been brought prominently before the notice of Government. In all parts of the Presidency steps are being taken to reclothe all hill slopes and denuded tracts with brushwood and ordinary indigenous trees. More especially, is attention being directed to the hill ranges of the Deccan which contain the sources of the rivers from which the large irrigation works now contemplated or in progress draw their water supply. The benefits of these measures will, we are confident, become apparent long after their present authors have passed away, and whatever the political future of the Deccan may be, its present administrators may count on leaving behind them the foundations of a plan by which the now sterile and denuded tracts of the Presidency will be restored to fertility and prosperity. The financial results of the forest administration for the year under notice show a net profit of £18,241 as compared with £40,822 last year, the decrease being owing to an increased expenditure on protection and conservancy which bye-and-by will result in increased returns.

Turning to that portion of the Report headed "Revenue and Finance," we learn that, notwithstanding famine and other calamities, the general results show a net increase in receipts over those of the previous year of £289,069, the total revenue of the Presidency being £11,420,749. The amount is made up as follows:—

	£
Civil Imperial	8,418,244
,, Provincial	1,902,774
,, Local Funds	350,114
Imperial Postal Department	148,380
,, Military	204,150
,, Public Works	13,404
,, Irrigation	22,602
,, Telegraph	120,770
Total	£11,181,442
Add Municipal	239,307
Grand Total	£11,420,749

The expenditure under the same heads amounted to £8,552,509, or less by £499,635 than during the previous year, leaving a surplus exceeding that of 1877-78 by £788,704. This result, it is stated, is owing partly to the new Licence Tax, to increased revenue from salt, and to decreased outlay on famine relief and works. It is a pity that this surplus, instead of going to develop the resources of the country by improving the railway communications and by other reproductive works, must be lavished in efforts to retrieve the blunders committed in Afghanistan by an administration prone more to dictating bragging despatches than to real work. Under "Finance" it is stated that the average value of the currency notes in circulation increased considerably—a satisfactory indication of the revival of trade. The operations of the Mint were "abnormally large" in 1877-78, and accordingly during the year under notice the amount coined showed a decrease of £6,142,258. About £4,800,000 were received, of which 42 per cent. came from Europe, 23 per cent, being presented in the form of native silver ornaments, and 20 per cent. coming from China. Another indication of improved harvests and trade is seen in the increase in Stamp Revenue from £396,160 to £417,500.

We have given above the more prominent facts advanced by the Report, and taking into account the difficulties with which the Administration have had to contend, and the unfavourable conditions generally for prosperous government of the period under notice, it will be admitted, we think, that the results are eminently satisfactory. It is evident, in short, that besides finding time for a scamper to Kandahar and back, and for an exploring expedition into the wilds of Central Asia, Sir Richard Temple has at the same time been equally efficient in the less brilliant but more solid and legitimate gubernatorial duties connected with the administration of the Presidency over which he rules.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

THE instrumental and vocal concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, given at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, was doubly successful. It was successful in attracting a very large audience, among whom were H. E. the Governor and the Admiral, and in obtaining the full meed of approbation due to the excellence of the programme and the efficient manner in which that programme was carried out. It is highly creditable to our city, and says much for the cultivation of musical talent, when a number of such efficient amateurs can be found in our midst, willing to give their services in aid of a charitable institution, and capable of affording us a genuine appreciation of their skill.

The opening performance of the first part was a concerted piece, "Marche aux Flambeaux," for violin, harmonium, and piano, the executants being Messrs. Schmuck, Mant, Johnson, and Hooper. This was tastefully rendered, Mr. Schmuck's violin-playing being particularly conspicuous. The next item in the programme was the singing of the children forming the choir of the Scottish Orphanage. The pieces rendered were the "Garb of old Gaul" and the "Bonnie Wood o' Craigie Lea." To both of these songs the children did fair justice, singing with freedom, and an absence of that nervousness, which is a distinguishing feature of so many children choirs. They were warmly applauded as they left the platform. In the song "Birdlet sings in the Wood," Mrs. Watson displayed to advantage her pleasing and flexible voice, being ably assisted by the finished violin accompaniment (obligato) of Mr. Schmuck. At the termination of the vocal quintette, given by Messrs. Chambers, Melvin, Huson, Manson, and Dr. MacDonald, an encore seemed inevitable, and certainly their harmonious rendering of Kreutzer's "Chapel" justified the call for a repetition. Mr. Wyer, who next appeared, is the possessor of a baritone voice of considerable power, and the manner in which gave "Maid of Athens" shows that he has not neglected its cultivation. In all friendly criticism we would suggest, though, that he places greater dependence on his lower notes which are remarkably clear and rich. Mr. Schmuck's violin solo, "Bird Caprice," by Hauser—a master-piece of difficult fingering, of which however the performer made light—was succeeded by Mr. Janni's playing on a number of glasses, systematically arranged and tuned, the proportionate introduction of water into the glasses constituting the tuning. These glasses, fixed in a stand, having been brought forward on the platform, Mr. Janni proceeded to play a Serenade from Schubert to a piano accompaniment, with most pleasing effect and precision. This terminated the first part of the concert. Pressure on our space will not permit us to give in detail all the excellent points of the second part of the programme, which seemed to be even better appreciated than the first. Mr. Huson was very successful in the song "Ye clouds that course," though it was certainly a mistake to put him down in the programme as a tenor. He possesses a baritone voice, and one of pleasing quality. In the piece "La Reconnaissance" Nocturne, for piano and harmonium, Mr. Mant executed some very pleasing effects on the latter instrument. The great success of the evening was undoubtedly the duet "Un folle s'accese" from Lucia di Lammermoor. Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer fairly surpassed themselves, and were greeted after the finale with a storm of applause. Variations on the Ocarina, an instrument which in ordinary hands emits a sound between an infant's squall and a flute out of tune, were melodious and pleasing as effected by Mr. Janni, whose performance brought the concert to a close. It may be remarked that there was not one departure till the end, and then everybody went away with the air of having passed a most pleasurable evening.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Meledina Roosub, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; DeBoeux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; R. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednugger; and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.

LANCASHIRE has at length begun to feel in good earnest the full benefit of the returning tide in national prosperity. Factories, long shut up, are reopening in all directions, new "hands" are taken on, additional works commenced, the talk about further reductions of wages has for the time quite died out, and pauperism is declining. From East Lancashire, including Burnley, Clitheroe, Darwen, and the Rossendale valley; from Oldham, Hyde; and Glossop, all accounts are favourable. Preston is distinctly busier and more hopeful, and further south the position is equally encouraging. Oldham, your readers may remember, was the scene of the late abortive short-time movement; for abortive it may certainly be called, since it was brought to an abrupt close by the desertion of one or two large spinners who, never hearty in the work of restricting production, went off at once from the coalition as soon as trade showed signs of improvement. The effect of the movement at Oldham while it lasted was to reduce very considerably the sales of cotton at Liverpool, but unfortunately this did not in proportion weaken the price, for it was precisely at that time that the "corner" at Liverpool was in operation, which kept the staple at an artificial value all the month of October. Thus white yarns have gone up about a farthing a pound, cotton scarcely moved, and stocks did not accumulate to anything like the extent anticipated, the indications of reviving trade being so clear as to lead to more free purchases on every slight decline. The most convincing proof, however, of the better prospects of Oldham is to be found in the simple fact that the shares of the cotton spinning companies, whose depression was the cause of the short-time movement, have risen 20 per cent. in market value within the past few days. It is, of course, impossible to say whether this improvement will continue, but all the indications are that it will. To begin with, there is sure to be a better demand from the home market for calicoes, as supplies have everywhere been allowed to run short during the last year or two of depression. Next, better advices are to hand from the eastern markets; and the two combined will suffice to carry us well over the winter, independently of the odds and ends of enquiry from smaller markets which may fairly be anticipated, and which, indeed, have already commenced. The effect as regards the cotton market need not be enlarged upon. There are good crops of cotton in the United States, India, and Egypt, but they are no more than enough to fill up the gap in demand; for consumption, which has arrears to make good, cannot be satisfied without a large additional manufacture. I am prepared, therefore, to see a further advance in cotton at Liverpool. It may not be considerable, but on the other hand it is as likely as not to be something quite out of the way, the conditions of the trade strongly pointing in that direction.

In my last I mentioned the singular movement among the Moscow cotton spinners to buy up Egyptian cotton with the view of rendering themselves independent of the Liverpool market. It is a very strange movement altogether, but it is quite a serious one, and may lead to singular results. Some additional details are now to hand with the names of the manufacturers who have proceeded to Egypt. They are four in number, one of them, however, being the representative of four others, leading spinners, men of wealth and energy. Their mission is to buy up "the whole cotton crop of the present year" (which is a palpable misstatement; it seems rather to mean next year) as also to lease land for the purpose of establishing cotton plantations. The *Novoye Vremya*, the Russian journal, which gives particulars of this incident, adds:—"The increasing demand for cotton material was the principal cause of our Russian cotton manufacturers conceiving the idea of getting possession of the cotton industry in Egypt, which is connected with our Black Sea ports by regular steam communication, and which, after the South American States, represents the most favourable climatic and other conditions for the growth of the best quality of cotton. Of the 10,000,000 bales of cotton annually collected from all parts of the globe, 2,000,000 bales fall to the share of Egypt, and the quality of the Egyptian cotton is considered to be of the highest. Undoubtedly, the whole quantity of cotton at present produced by Egypt is far from being sufficient to satisfy the demands of our cotton industry, which ten years ago amounted to 200,000,000 roubles per annum." The Russians will certainly not be able to buy up all the Egyptian cotton crop, but they may both buy and lease large tracts of land for the cultivation of cotton. It will be an object of the new Khedive and his enlightened Government to encourage the introduction of foreign capital with a view to develop the country's resources, and Russian money will be as welcome as any other. Concurrently with this comes the news that the last obstacles to the transfer of the State Domains to the Rothschilds have been removed, so that the proceeds of the loan raised a year ago on the security of these Domains became available for meeting the floating debt. Now, what are these Domains? They comprise nearly a million acres of the best land in Egypt, the largest part specially adapted for cotton, and by the terms of the loan contract the Rothschilds have power to realise the lands as they choose, selling or leaving them, but the proceeds of any sales are to be devoted to buying up the bonds in the open market. Thus the Moscow capitalists have only to enquire and they will find that they may buy 100,000 acres at least whenever they like; it is all a question of price. Under such circumstances you may suppose that Russian private interests in Egypt may grow to be of very decided importance, for, protected as they would be by the International Tribunals, their proprietary rights would be as safe as in England, and a great deal safer than in holy Russia herself. How this would affect English and French interests we need not enquire at present; all would depend upon the extent of the movement.

Under the heading "Two Eras in Cotton," a Tennessee journal records the success of a new invention from which wonderful results are anticipated. The machine has been introduced into Georgia, and it bears the name of the "Clement attachment." The process is simply the conversion by one machine of the seed cotton, as gathered, into yarn. It is to make every planter a manufacturer, or to establish a gun-factory for seed cotton in every neighbourhood, doing without gin houses, but rooms, cotton presses, and compresses, bagging, ties, insurance, handling, &c. It dispenses with speculators, weighing, marking, storage, sampling, commissions and numerous other necessary expenses under the present system. From New England and from Old England it takes away and gives to the South, the manufacture of yarn if not of cloth, while it cuts off all the expense between the field and the market, part of which will be given to the planter and the labour, part also disappearing in the cheapened product. An experiment made with this wonderful machine at a place called Westminster, South Carolina, shows, according to a published table of results, a net of 33 per cent on the expenditure. I have epitomised this glowing description from a Nashville paper, but do not pin my faith to it absolutely. Nothing can possibly be more ingenious than American mechanical improvements, and they generally prove a success; but we cannot tell whether the estimate of profit is at all reliable until we know whether enough is allowed for the price of the cotton, or whether too much is not allowed for the yarn. One thing is quite certain. The Southern States of America are rapidly developing a cotton manufacture of their own, and each year makes them more and more independent of the North in material interests not less than in sentiment.

The Colonial wool sales are passing off with great spirit this week, and now that about half the present series are over there is every prospect, from the increased attendance of both home and foreign buyers, that the remainder of the sales will go off as briskly as the first part. On the washed and scoured cross-bred kinds of wool the advance in price compared with September is equal to 30 per cent, amounting to an entire change in the value of this class. The Liverpool sales which closed on Saturday last also resulted in a rise of 20 to 30 per cent, the number of bales of East India catalogued and sold being 16,410. The sale of miscellaneous wools opened there on Tuesday with good spirit and at an average rise of between 15 and 30 per cent.

Silver is flat in price here, not more than 53½ per ounce being obtainable for bars, but holders are not disposed to sell at this, so little business is done.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sore Throats, Diphthera and Bronchitis—These medicaments boldly face the evils they profess to remedy. Local relief and general purification progress together; disease is cured, while the whole system is cleansed. Holloway's Ointment rubbed on the throat and chest exercises the most beneficial influence over sore throats, diphtheria, and cough, whether resulting from catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis. This unguent acts miraculously in arresting the extensions of sores, healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and completely stopping all destructive inflammation irrespective of its exciting cause, character, situation, duration or severity. Holloway's Ointment, aided by his Pills, gives most immediate and most marked relief to those irritating itchings and painful swellings of the skins occasioned by mercury or inherited [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

FIGHTING AT HERAT.—ATTACK ON GENERAL GOUGH'S ADVANCE POSTS.—LATER NEWS FROM KABUL.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

Previous accounts of disturbances at Herat are confirmed. It is now reported that Sirdar Abdulla Khan arrived with two regiments from Maimana and released a Sirdar whom Ayub Khan had imprisoned. There was a fight between the Herati and Kabuli regiments, Abdulla Khan has seized the citadel and proclaimed himself Governor.

General Bright reports that General Gough's posts at Jagdalak were attacked on the 16th. Three companies of the 51st were being sent to reinforce him, and General Arbuthnot with a wing of the 45th Sikhs and a detachment of Goorkhas was about to start for Gandamak.

A short telegram from General Baker, dated Kabul 15th, but not received till the night of the 17th, reports that the troops are in excellent spirits, and that no doubt is felt of their being able shortly to re-establish their authority in Kabul, but gives no news.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

REINFORCEMENTS FOR KABUL.

BLOCK OF STORES AT JHELUM.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 18.

A telegram from Jallalabad of the 17th states that General Arbuthnot and staff leave to-day for Gandamak; Colonel Tweedie, Political Agent to the Khyber force, is also ordered to join General Roberts. Warburton acts for him.

Colonel Boisragon from Lundi Kotal, with the 30th Punjab Infantry and three companies of the 12th Regiment, has been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Jallalabad and await orders there.

There is a serious block of ammunition stores at Jhelum. The Government bullock train is unequal to the continued strain, and there is no shelter at Jhelum for the material awaiting transport to the front.

The *Pioneer*, reviewing the aspect of affairs at Kabul, says it is difficult to think or write of the past policy complacently. The difficulties encompassing General Roberts might have been prevented, as they must have been foreseen. Recriminations are idle, as blame will not fall on the followers of a half hearted policy, who chiefly deserve it.

A Kabul letter of the 4th inst. mentions that the mother of Yakub Khan is the author of the disturbances, through agents, and also the Kohistani chiefs, who are clamouring after a subsidy; while others are busy organizing bands against us. The governors of districts appointed by General Roberts are rejected by the people, and their lives are in great peril.

Captain Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, joins the Kabul Field Force.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE GLASGOW BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

A report just issued by the liquidators of the Glasgow Bank assures a full payment of all claims, and states that another dividend will shortly be declared, which, with the dividends already paid to the creditors, will raise the amount received by them to fifteen shillings in the pound.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Zambesi, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock last night; and the Verona for Galle and Calcutta at 6.

LONDON, DEC. 17, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5 9-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¾
4½ do. do.	84¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	97
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	114½
Bar Silver	52¾

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, DEC. 18, 9-45 A.M.

Mail steamer Pekin from Calcutta arrived.

MADRAS, DEC. 18, 12-10 A.M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong at 3 p. m. Monday.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8½d.	per rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 8 13-32 to 7-16d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	2·15½	„

ONE thousand rupees reward has been offered by the Postmaster General for any information that will lead to the detection of the party concerned in the theft of an insured parcel, posted at Bombay by E. D. Sassoon on the 5th December last, addressed to Mr. Elias S. Gubbay, of Calcutta, and containing Pekin gold in bars marked with Chinese characters and the letters T. A. and K. The declared value of the parcel is said to be Rs. 10,362.

BY order of the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co., auctioneers, sold at the Arthur Crawford Market the day before yesterday the right of collecting squatters' fees in the four public markets of Bombay from 1st January to 31st December, 1880. They are the Fort Market, the Arthur Crawford Beef, Fish, and Mutton Market, the Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market, and the Pedder Market, Mazagon; and the fees to be levied are two annas per basket per day or one anna per sitting from 4 a.m. to 10 a.m. or from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. They are levied from fresh and salt fish sellers, poultry dealers, milk and butter-milk sellers, egg and oyster sellers, dealers in cutlery, pictures, articles of hard-ware, sweetmeat, earthen chatties, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets. The result of the sale was that the right of collecting fees in the Fort Market was leased for a year to Dorabjee Framjee, Bhima, and Co. for Rs. 1,400; in the Arthur Crawford Beef, Fish, and Mutton Market, to Abdool Currim bin Shaik Mahomed for Rs. 6,600; the Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market, to Haridas Oodhowjee for Rs. 9,200; and the Pedder Market to Framjee Nanabhoy Paghdeewalla for Rs. 955, making a total of Rs. 18,155. The aggregate sums realised in the five preceding years were as follow:—1875, Rs. 20,189; 1876, Rs. 17,136; 1877, Rs. 17,715; 1878, Rs. 18,765; and 1879, Rs. 18,495. The average amount is well kept up although the fees in the Fort Market for next year will show a falling-off by reason of the recent enlargement of the market, which has admitted of squatters for the sale of vegetable and other articles being provided with stalls that are paid for at a monthly rent.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V.C., A.D.C. to the Viceroy, has left Calcutta to rejoin his regiment, the 9th Lancers, at Kabul. It was time he did so, as the 9th have been so terribly cut up that they can now have very few officers fit for duty. But it will be no easy matter for even the dashing Lord William to make his way to Kabul from Gandamak.

ABOUT noon yesterday a report was made to Mr. Justice Bayley, who was then sitting in the High Court chambers to dispose of miscellaneous business, that Mr. Justice Green's illness had taken a sudden turn for the worse that forenoon. His Lordship thereupon rose from chambers, intimating that he would not sit in court again that day, and soon after left the court house.

THE Lahore paper observes:—Although expatriation may be the most fitting punishment we have it in our power to inflict on the ex-Amir himself, we can see no reason for remitting the extreme penalty in the case of either of the three perfidious Sirdars whose departure from Kabul on the 7th current is reported to us from Gandamack. If we have been accurately informed of the nature of the evidence against these connexions of Yakub Khan, they deserve to be hanged. But except it took place in Kabul, the effect of their execution would be of little importance. We may regard, therefore, their being sent to India as an indication that their lives will be spared. But we are not informed of the reasons for this, which we hold to be a mistaken lenity.

WE hear that the troops at Morar have not escaped the fever which has been raging for some time in the Upper Provinces. In one company of the 62nd, barely 100 strong, only about one man in three was able to go through the musketry course; and of these about one-fourth was subject to fever. The death-rate has been about 78 per mille—a high rate being over thrice that of London, and double that of probably the worst town in England.

THE number of deaths registered in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of October last was 429,115, giving a death-rate of 10·05 per thousand per mensem, as compared with 196,135 deaths and a death-rate of 4·61 per thousand in September. Of the deaths in October, no less than 401,080 were attributed to fevers, and on this Dr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner, remarks:—The extraordinary mortality recorded in this month has been due entirely to epidemic prevalence of remittent fever of very severe type. It is likely that the prevalence reached its height in October, as a decided decrease in the number and severity of cases has been recorded during the succeeding month of November." The mortality caused by an outbreak of cholera is quite trifling when compared to this enormous loss of life from fever, though much more fuss would be made about the former.

THE *Deccan Herald* hears that in virtue of the call from General Roberts for reinforcements to restore the British authority in Kabul, H. M.'s 4th Regt. N. I., the Rifles, will proceed at once to Kurrachee to relieve H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. I., which will march for Kabul.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Echo* gives us the important information that in "August, 1887, the *Star of Bethlehem* will once more appear after 315 years. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by solar and lunar eclipse, together with the baleful influence that follows the position that Mars and Saturn will occupy, will cause an universal war, and portentous floods, and fearful shipwrecks."

THE following important changes are, if we may believe the *Mysore Vrittanta Bodhini*, in progress in Bangalore. It is said that Mr. Gordon is about to go on two years' furlough, and in consequence Mr. Runga-Charlu is to be Dewan, assisted by Mr. Madhavarow, who will be styled Assistant Secretary to the Dewan. Mr. Sashadri Iyer will occupy the Revenue Commissionership. Major Pearse, Colonels Clarke and Hill, are to retire. Among native officers Messrs. Kristna-Iyengar, Venketvarada-Iyengar, Shamagavalu-Pillay, and Sreenavasa-Iyengar are to retire, it is said, by the end of Mach next. The present Judicial Commissioner's Court will be made a High Court, presided over by three judges. As Mr. Sandford goes away as Chief Justice to Allahabad, it is rumoured that Mr. Ricketts will be the first Judge, Mr. Meenackshaya the second, and the third is to come either from Bengal or Bombay. Messrs. Anandarow and Vijiandrarow are to become Deputy Commissioners. Mr. Abdul Khadar, it is said, will be made a Sessions and Civil Judge. When Mr. Ricketts goes away to the High Court, it is supposed that Mr. Kristnamoorthy Row will be made the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.

MRS. RICHARD BURTON is preparing a series to supply manly reading for boys as prizes or Christmas books. She takes India as her subject for the first year, where so many English youth begin their career in life. Capt. Burton, having obtained a thorough knowledge of India whilst serving on Sir Charles Napier's staff, wrote some seven or eight works. From these she culls a series of picture-characters. She intersperses sport, legends told in camp during long evenings, information about the bayonet and sword, &c. The book is illustrated, and is introduced by a biography of Capt. Burton, collected from a variety of sources, by an old schoolfellow, who signs himself "Oxonian." The volume is entitled "Indian Sketches for Boys," by "Aunt Puss."

A REPORT has been received by Government of the apprehension by the police authorities and the trial at Agra of one Ignatio Wimmer, an Austrian by birth, living in that city, who has been for some time past manufacturing counterfeit coins (Queen's rupees) and American and Chinese dollars, and passing them in Delhi, Agra, Ettawah, and some adjacent villages. The dollars not being current coin of this country, were, it is supposed, prepared for exportation to Europe, or for circulation in seaport towns. It was elicited on enquiry that Wimmer and his accomplices used to pass the spurious money at dusk or later at night, not more than one rupee at a time. Their practice was to make some trivial purchases and ask for change, and if the shopkeepers chanced to detect the fraud, the coin was at once taken back and a good rupee substituted for it, and the matter was thus hushed up; but generally the rupee was thrown into the till and the unsuspecting shopkeepers were thus duped. The accused, it seems, some time before his detection, established himself in a native house several miles from Badan, a station on the E. I. Railway, where he gave himself out as a watchmaker and shut himself up in a room on pretence of business which apparently included the melting of metals. It appears from evidence received that Wimmer brought some heavy boxes from this place to Agra, in which, as well as in his apartment at the Serai in Delhi, counterfeit coins amounting to Rs. 2,412 and 525 American and Chinese dollars in various stages of completion, together with a complete set of coining implements and other apparatus adapted for moulding rupees and dollars, were found in his possession. He was tried by the Court of Sessions at Agra, and was found guilty of all the five different charges connected with the manufacture of false coin that were brought against him, and sentenced to undergo an aggregate punishment of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

SOME misunderstanding having arisen regarding the silver coins called in under the late notification of the Government of India, it is officially notified that all silver coin bearing the device of the head of his late Majesty King William IV. or of her present Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, are equally current and legal tander. The silver coins called in are said to be those issued before the Act of 1835, and none of them bear either the device of the head of the Sovereign or any words or figures in English characters.

THE Turks have three methods of dealing with diplomatic pressure in favour of reform. The first is to defy openly the Power which applies the pressure and to lean on some other Power for support. The second is to promise what is asked and to do nothing in the way of fulfilment. The third is to make a show of granting what is demanded and then nullify indirectly what has been done. When the Sultan heard that the British fleet was coming to Turkish waters he was evidently inclined to try the first method and adopted a defiant attitude; but, finding that Russia was not disposed to do anything likely to raise serious complications, he changed his tactics, and is now waiting to see which of the two remaining methods be employed with most advantage.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Manchester paper declares that most of the original furniture of the cottage in which Burns was born is now stowed away in the garrets of a house in Chester Road, Manchester.

A NEW monthly bibliographical review will be started in Paris on the 10th of January, under the title of *Le Livre*. It promises to be of special interest to bibliophiles, for while treating of literary topics very extensively, both critically and historically, it will be more artistically presented than any of the other journals devoted exclusively to books, rivalling in paper and ornamentation the best modern art journals. The portion devoted to the literary topics of other countries will form a very considerable feature, and contributors for the several foreign branches have been engaged. Mr. Arthur O'Shaughnessy is to write concerning England, M. Octave Uzanne will be the principal editor, and M. A. Quantin the printer of this journal.

IN the essay entitled "Dickens as a Journalist," which Mr. Charles Kent has in preparation, there will be printed the first piece of descriptive reporting penned by Charles Dickens, and printed in the *Morning Chronicle* long before one word of his "Sketches by Boz" in the *Evening Chronicle* was written—in fact, months before the latter journal has sprung into existence. In making some researches Mr. Kent came upon it by a lucky chance, and Mr. Thomas Beard identified this descriptive report as having, to his own personal knowledge, been wholly written by Dickens. The extract from it is stamped unmistakably by that peculiar humour afterwards rendered so familiar by "Boz" through the "Sketches" and "Pickwick." The account relates to an *al fresco* celebration at Edinburgh in the September of 1834. Mr. Kent's article is to appear in the December number of the new press organ the *Journalist*.

THE *Calcutta Telegraph Gazette* states that the telegraph cable from Madras to Penang is out of order, and that messages between India and China, Japan, Australia, &c., are consequently diverted by the alternative route, *viz.*, *via* Rangoon, Elephant Point, and Penang. The same *Gazette* has, since August, been publishing a notice to the effect that the cables at Goalundo having been broken by steamer anchor, messages between Calcutta on the one side, and Decca, Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, &c., on the other, would unavoidably be subjected to delay in transmission. The *Gazette* now notifies that new cables have been laid and through communication restored.

THE Duke of Sutherland proposes to go to Egypt in January, but does not intend to prolong his journey farther eastward. The report that he is about to shut up Trentham and Lillieshall for a year is unfounded.

THE late Mr. Delane was an especially sensitive man as regarded himself. His one great object was to avoid any publicity being given to his own personality. He begged quite plaintively that he might be excused from the common lot of notable men of appearing in *Vanity Fair*, and his request was urged with so much anxiety, and was at the same time so uncommon, that it was regretfully acceded to in order to avoid the pain which he declared the appearance of his portrait would cause him.

AMONG the many rumours which are afloat concerning the antecedents of the young man Dessa, there is one which states that he was lately an *employé* in the Preventive Service, from which he was dismissed, most probably for imbecility, but rumour says for no assignable cause. The young man petitioned the Government on several occasions in regard to his dismissal, but received no reply. Orders have been issued, we hear, for the immediate production of any and all communications which Dessa may have addressed to Government. It was Dessa, we understand, who some time ago advertised in the *Statesman* that he possessed a valuable recipe for the growth of hair. Lately he has been endeavouring to collect subscriptions for a work on arithmetic that he intended to publish early next year. He is of short stature, sparely built, has an open countenance, and is of very submissive demeanour.

THE *Miller*, an English trade journal, is publishing some curious tables of figures which seem to prove conclusively that, when bewildered humanity has become fairly familiar with the comparative dietetic value of various kinds of food—the value, for instance, of wheat as compared with oatmeal, or of potatoes as compared with cabbage—there will still remain an inexhaustible field for further investigation, which may be carried to any degree of refinement. When the precise elementary value of wheat has been determined, there will still remain the various kinds of wheat to be analysed and compared. That they may well differ very materially in their elementary composition might be inferred from their disparity in other respects. Under precisely similar circumstances, it is stated, for instance, that an acre of land grew 48 bushels of "white downy" wheat, 43½ Dantzic, 33 of Whittington, and 52 of Talavera. In point of weight the Talavera which grew the most scaled the worst, giving an average of 61lbs. per bushel as compared with 63lbs. of the Dantzic, and 62lbs. of the "white downy." Again, wheat grown with and without manure showed that while in the former case the quantity was largely increased, the quality became coarse and yielded a smaller percentage of fine flour. That, for instance, which without manure yielded 31½ bushels per acre, with artificial manures gave 48½; but then the 31½ gave upwards of 76 per cent. of fine flour as compared with only about 64½ per cent. from wheat grown on the manured land. Then comes the statement of the results of an experiment with a particular kind of manure as compared with similar experiments with another kind, each kind apparently affecting the yield of oil and fatty matters, albumenoids, carbo hydrates, and so on. Thus we seem to be coming to this, that ere long it will not be sufficient to select a particular kind of farinacious food, but if we wish to get the full benefit of that particular kind we must see to it that proper manure has been employed on the land which produced it. Living thus looks as though it would by-and-by become a particularly complicated business.

WHEN last spring the notorious *Maulkorbgesetz* threatened to gag the mouth of free speech here in Parliament, the German Press, despite the honest sympathy extended it from all quarters, felt no small irritation and even anger at the tone of some English journals, a tone of pity that an intellectual people should be subjected to such indignities, and of scorn almost for a nation which would quietly submit to the insult. But the tables are now turned, and the curious and unparalleled spectacle is seen of German journals commisserating the British Press and in some instances almost jeering at it. Attracted by the rules for the conduct of newspaper correspondents in India the leading German journals have presented to their readers a literal translation of the degrading restrictions, doubtless deeming that at this rather dull season of the year they could not better enliven their columns. One newspaper prints the regulations without comment, while another accompanies them with criticism full of sarcasm and scorn. The *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, semi-official organ of the Government, assigns a prominent place to the ridiculous articles of war among the *communiques* and paragraphs which everybody reads, prefacing them with a few words only, to this effect,—that it publishes them not as approving them, "but to make more thoughtful those of our colleagues, who, when anything displeases them in the state of our Press, are fond of pointing to the enviable lot of an English journalist." The *Tagblatt*, too, in introducing its readers to the edict of the Anglo-Indian Government, says it had hitherto lived in the conviction that England was a pattern land of Constitutional freedom. "Before all things, however, the rights and privileges of the Press have been regarded as the palladium of British liberty; but it would appear that the sun of civil freedom does not shine alike on all the population of the British Empire. The Viceroy of India, at any rate, and his Generals seem to have quite peculiar notions as to the rights and duties of a free Press and its representatives, which appears all the more incomprehensible in view of the immense services rendered to military commanders by the newspapers of the country. One need only recall the achievements of Dr. William Russell at the time of the Crimean war and the efficacy of his reports to think it natural that the English Army and its leaders should have every motive for conceding all imaginable facilities to the Press and its representatives." In conclusion the same journal says:—"After reading through these rules one can only draw this conclusion—how great must have been the defeats and losses of the English Army in the Indo-Afghan campaigns, when the Government take so much trouble merely to prevent the full and unadorned truth about the manner of British warfare from reaching home. Even the Russian commanders, who certainly cannot be credited with too great regard for the efficacy of the Press, never dreamt during the late war of placing the correspondents in their camp under such unworthy conditions of existence. In acting thus England, to use no harder expression, has joined the number of those States who stand far beneath the level of European customs, all the more so as it is well known that war correspondents in Afghanistan are unable even by committing the greatest conceivable indiscretion (in revealing important particulars about the army to which they are attached) to be of the slightest use to the enemy."

THE will of Mr. Robert Henry Allan, J.P., D.L., late of Blackwell Hall and Blackwell Grange, in the county of Durham, who died on the 28th Oct., has been proved in the Durham District Registry by his widow, and Major-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Bart., M.P., Arthur Lucas, and Edward Hutchinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator directs his executors to provide services of communion plate of solid silver, embossed, and of the best quality and design, with a handsome oak chest or safe, for the parish churches (eighteen in number) where his estates are situate or where he has resided. All his pictures, manuscripts, illustrated works, books, and plate are to be preserved as heirlooms at Blackwell Hall; and the family portraits and oil-paintings at Blackwell Grange are to be preserved as heirlooms with that mansion. He gives to his widow an immediate pecuniary legacy and the income from the sum of £40,000 Reduced Bank Annuities during her widowhood, and a life interest in the Blackwell Hall estate. He gives pecuniary legacies to his brother-in-law, Mr. R. H. Maling, to his nephews and niece, Mr. Edward Allan Maling, Mr. Neville Lambton Burne and Mrs. Joanna Maria Gray; to his cousin, Mr. Henry Roberts Allan Johnson; to his friend, Mr. Longstaffe, "the Historian of Darlington;" to his friend Sir John Bernard Burke and to Lady Alice Havelock; also a legacy of £500 to the Darlington Hospital, and handsome legacies to his outdoor and domestic servants, and to his former servants William Jamieson and John Robinson. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty. He devises to his brother, Mr. George Thomas Allan, a life interest in his Girsby estate, and to his cousin, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, M.P. for Sunderland, a life interest in his Newton Grange estates, also a life interest in his Blackwell Hall estate, after Mrs. Allan's death, and a life interest in the Blackwell Grange estates, subject to the interest of Mr. George Thomas Allan therein. He devises his Barton estates and residuary real estate to his trustees, Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, Mr. Arthur Lucas, and Mr. Edward Hutchinson, upon trust, to accumulate the income for twenty-one years, and to invest the accumulations in the purchase of landed estates in the county of Durham and the North Riding of the county of York; and, subject to these provisions, the whole of the testator's real estate and accumulations is entailed upon Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, and his sons, with the remainder, in default of male issue, to the sons of the late Joshua Havelock, who was the younger son of the illustrious soldier Sir Henry Havelock, with an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the late Colonel William Havelock, a brother of the late Sir Henry Havelock, and who was killed in the engagement at Ramnuggur during the Sikh war in 1848. The residue of the testators personality is to be laid out in land, and settled in the same manner as his residuary real estate; and all persons succeeding to the estates are to assume the name and arms of Allan. By codicils to the will the executors are directed to apply the sum of £300 towards providing a peal of bells for Trinity Church, Darlington, and to furnish Mr. Longstaffe with a sum of £1,000 to enable him to complete Mr. Surtees' "History of Durham." The testator has also provided for the distribution of doles amongst the poor at Darlington, Blackwell, and Barton.

A HINT FOR SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor has shown the warmest interest in our corps since its commencement and has taken every opportunity of encouraging our citizen soldiers in their patriotic efforts. There is only one thing wanted to complete our Honorary Colonel's popularity in the corps, and that is his donning the uniform of the regiment. His doing so would be taken as a compliment by all ranks, and I am sure that if the idea is only suggested to him he will at once comply with it.

VOLUNTEER.

THE PRICE OF ICED DRINKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to suggest to the confectioners in Bombay the advisability of reducing their rates for ices and iced drinks, which, I daresay, would be a great boon to the public. I see no reason why they should stick to their original high prices when we can get ice here at nearly one-eighth its former price.

M. S. I.

THE NEW PORTUGUESE CONSUL IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am much indebted to Mr. M. R. De Quadros for his courteous reply to my letter of the 12th inst., but I think he might have extended his courtesy so far as to quote the law under which he has taken the measures which cause so much annoyance to the people under his jurisdiction. Mr. De Quadros is evidently chagrined at having been called upon in a newspaper to answer a query relating to his official conduct; but he should bear in mind that, if he has any defence, a public vindication would not altogether misbecome his dignity, and that people nowadays look more confidently to the protection of the Press than of princes and kings.

I should have scarcely imagined that a gentleman of Mr. De Quadros' position has yet to learn that every man, in whatever capacity he may be acting, is responsible for his conduct, not to his official superior alone, but also, and in a far more effective manner, to society in general. It is this kind of responsibility that fairly keeps within the bounds of propriety those whom power, wealth, and rank might enable to break the law with impunity. Even rulers of nations quail before the tribunal of public opinion, and, I think, Mr. De Quadros is but ill prepared to slight it.

The plea of "no time" appears to me to be extremely disingenuous. Mr. De Quadros' measures are, in the opinion of the ablest Portuguese lawyers, unwarranted by law; they are opposed to the practice which obtained here in the time of his predecessors. Under these circumstances it was no impertinence, I should think, to ask him to quote the law under which he acted. There cannot be any more important call upon Mr. De Quadros' time than a request to point out the law under which people are laid by him under a heavy tribute. His first duty it is to respond to such a call.

The unwillingness of Mr. De Quadros to give a direct reply to my letter places his conduct as Consul in a very unfortunate light.

Mr. De Quadros would do well to pause a little in serious thought, and see how lightly he stakes his reputation; that in the absence of a straightforward explanation he stands under a very grave imputation, and provokes the indignation of a people whose servant he is.

F. A.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

BOMBAY.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BANDAR.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

Quadrille	Hit and Miss	Herve.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldteufel.
Aria and Coro	Il Pirata	Bellini.
Waltze	Deutsche Lieder	Zichrer.
Galop	Bald da Bald Dort	Faust.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 100 from F. L. Latham, Esq., barrister-at-law, for the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

A DISHONEST GOLDSMITH.—Wassoo Balshett, a goldsmith, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to one month's rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust, in respect of a piece of gold, valued Rs. 5, belonging to Jemnabai, woman.

THEFT ON BOARD SHIP.—Chandkhan Rajakhan, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of yellow calico, valued Rs. 4, being a portion of the cargo of the S. S. Sidonian. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mirza Ahmed Jan, residing in Mody Street, Fort, reported to the Police yesterday that his servant Abdoola had absconded during complainant's absence, taking with him a silver watch, Persian coins, and sundry other articles of the value of Rs. 38, the property of complainant.

A FANCY BAZAAR IN AID OF NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.—A sale of children's dresses and useful and fancy work of various kinds will be held today in the Robert Money School, Esplanade. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to native female education. The public are invited to attend. The sale will be open from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th inst. was Rs. 81,89,078; add silver received during the week Rs. 24,14,642. The sum of Rs. 18,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 88,03,720. There is an addition bullion valued at Rs. 91,58,731 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

SUICIDES.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kammathipura, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman, named Anpoorna, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. A verdict to that effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Goanese woman, named Catherine Dias Masow, an ayah in the service of Rear-Admiral Jones, also a patient in the said hospital. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by her having jumped from the second storey of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFTS.—John Thomas, an Eurasian, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold watch, valued Rs. 110, belonging to a Miss Priscilla Greenhill, residing at Tardeo. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Moroo Ramchunder was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the same magistrate for committing theft of sundry gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 73-12-6, the property of Vittoo Mansett.—Gunnoosham Halkala was also yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb for stealing a *saree*, valued Rs. 3-8-0, belonging to Vittoo Pandoo.

THE LATE ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—The *Jam-e-Jamshed* speaks with approbation of the way in which Mr. Patrick Ryan discharged his duties as acting Third Magistrate in Bombay. Our contemporary says:—"On Mr. Webb's return, Mr. Ryan has reverted to his substantive appointment as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department. He has thrice acted as a magistrate; and has on all occasions given satisfaction to the public, who esteem him highly for the able and independent manner in which he discharged his magisterial duties. He was patient in investigation, and his decisions were generally sound. He was not very severe in passing sentences except for special reasons. His present withdrawal from the bench is viewed with regret, and a hope is entertained that when a vacancy occurs, Mr. Ryan's experience and claims will be duly considered."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th inst., was 498, being 18 less than in the previous week, 1 less than the total of the week ending 17th Dec., 1878, and 37 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 320 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 38·49. There were 157 deaths from remittent fever, being 20 less than in the previous week and 12 less than in the same period last year. There were 4 deaths from cholera last week, while none in the week previous. The deaths from diseases to the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 33, 15, and 82 respectively, as compared with 45, 24, and 43 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentage of mortality are unreliable."

THE PROPOSED MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

THE following communication has been made to the Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

BOMBAY, 17th Dec. 1879.

SIR,—At the request of the committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring the adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency at the International Exhibition to be held at Melbourne in October, 1880, we have the pleasure to enclose copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on the 16th instant.

The committee beg that Government will kindly ask the Collectors of the various districts to assist in the collection of suitable articles which may be forwarded to the care of Messrs. John Gordon and Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, honorary secretaries. As the committee intend to prepare an official catalogue, all particulars of importance regarding the various products would be useful.

With the view of working up a trade between the Australian colonies and Bombay, the committee are anxious to receive suitable productions from traders who may be willing to consign the same to the Melbourne agents of the committee, and they have every prospect of being successful.

We are further directed to crave the attention of Government to the feeling expressed at the meeting regarding a pecuniary grant, and trust that the matter will meet with favourable consideration from His Excellency the Governor in Council.—We are, &c.,

M. MOWAT, President.
J. GORDON,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE COCOON AS AN ARTICLE OF COMMERCE.

THE following correspondence has been handed to us for publication:—

No. 3319 of 1879.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CASTLE, 2nd Dec.

From J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 9, dated 20th ultimo, from Major Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, and to inform you that the samples of cloth, yarn, and noils referred to at the close of para. 1 thereof will, when received, be placed for seven days for inspection in the large room north of the Secretariat Library in the new Secretariat, and Government would be glad to have the samples examined by all members of the Chamber taking an interest in the subject and to receive any observations they may have to make on them.

2. When the samples are received from Major Coussmaker, the necessary intimation will be made to you for the information of the Chamber.

3. Orders will be issued for the admittance to the room, where the samples are displayed, of all gentlemen who may wish to examine them.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

No. 9 of 1879.

POONA, 20th Nov.

From Major G. COUSSMAKER, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, General Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that as mentioned in my former reports No. 1 of 5th February, 1879, and No. 1 of 10th January, 1879, I sent all the damaged and burst Tasar cocoons which I had been able to collect to Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co., of the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Mill, Bombay. These gentlemen having several trade orders on hand were not able to take the work up at once, but as they found leisure, did complete the working up of the raw material, and informed me that of the 130 lbs. sent by me, about 30 per cent was lost in weight during the cleaning process; of the residue, about 40 per cent has been spun into 2-30s yarn, "very strong and elastic;" while the remaining 30 per cent is in the shape of "noils," short stapled, tangled flocks of silk, which can be worked up in various processes, but not conveniently by themselves to complete the experiment. Messrs. Tapidas wove about a yard of each of the eight samples herewith sent, and have also sent me the yarn remaining 49 lbs. 8 oz. together with 35 lbs of "noils," regarding the disposal of which I now solicit the orders of Government.

The result of this experiment is—cocoons, entire damaged and empty can be collected in most parts of this Presidency at the cost of 6 annas per 100; 1 lb. of 2-30 yarn and 12 oz. of "noils" can be obtained from 500 cocoons; 2½ lbs. of this yarn would be required for the weaving of a piece of cloth 16 yards long and 20 inches wide. At the present rates, the expense of collecting cocoons, spinning the yarn, and manufacturing the cloth in Bombay would be on the whole about Re. 1-8 per yard, while 1 lb. 14 oz. of noils would remain for disposal. I believe from the above fact that Tasar cloth similar to these samples could be sold in Bombay at Re. 1-6 per yard, and as the garments made would be both light and durable, they would meet with many purchasers among the European community.

3. Messrs. Tapidas inform me that as far as they can judge the silk brokers in the Bombay market would not purchase this cloth, yarn, noils, or cocoons. I should therefore advise that this sample be, first of all, shown, in its present state in the Secretariat or other convenient place to the members of the Chamber of Commerce; and afterwards it be sent as soon as convenient to the India Office in London, with a suggestion that it be placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wardle or other expert, in order that it may be bleached, dyed, or otherwise manipulated as they think advisable, and that after the yarn has been improved as much as possible; that it be carefully woven, so as to fully display its capability; that it be valued in its various forms of cloth, yarn, and noils in England, these latter being also worked up as much as possible, and that the result, with all the information acquired, be returned to this country, for the purpose of practically proving to our Bombay merchants the advantages of stimulating this industry.

4. In the present case I am only touching upon what can be done with the cocoons after the moths have escaped, as, no doubt, many members of the native community who from religious motives shrink from taking life in any form, when they see that by fostering the Tasar silkworm a remunerative crop of cocoons can be reaped, will eagerly take up the industry in its "spun silk" phase. In a few weeks more when I shall have worked up sundry matters of details I will report upon what I have learnt this year regarding the "raw silk" phase when the chrysalides are trilled before the cocoons are made use of—I have, &c.,

G. COUSSMAKER.

[True Copy.]

H. A. ACWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to Govt.

No. 3424 of 1879.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th Dec.

From H. A. ACWORTH, Esq, Acting Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the SECRETARY to the BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to para. 2 of my letter, No. 3319, dated 2nd instant, I am directed to inform you that the samples of cloth yarn and "noils" therein referred to have been received from Major Coussmaker, and placed, for inspection, in the room north of the Secretariat Library as previously intimated.

2. Major Coussmaker has also sent a small bag, containing damaged and burst cocoons, as collected from the jungles near Bombay and sent by him to Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas and Co., to enable the members of the Chamber to see the article in its primitive state. These cocoons have also been placed for inspection in the room above referred to.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to Govt.

No. 3447 of 1879.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CASTLE, 13th Dec.

To the SECRETARY to the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 3424, dated the 12th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the samples of silk therein referred to have been placed in room No. 44 (the north room) on the second floor of the new Secretariat, and not in the room to the north of the Secretariat Library on the first floor as previously intimated,—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to Govt.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court on Wednesday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE PRANJEEVUNDAS HURJEEVUNDAS.

Mr. Vicajee, for the insolvent, applied for a final discharge in the nature of a certificate. Insolvent, whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 23,746, had obtained a discharge some months ago. An opposing creditor, for whom Mr. B. M. Wagle appeared, had signed a deed of composition, agreeing to receive the dividend which might be declared by the trustees. He wished, however, to share in past dividends, and the trustees declined to give the agreement a retrospective effect. The creditor in fact wanted to revive his opposition to insolvent's discharge. In his Lordship's opinion, he was entitled to do so under the circumstances of the case; and the matter was therefore ordered to be put in the list of opposed cases.

RE PURSHOTUM CARRA.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to withdraw the petition. The Commissioner ordered notices to be given to all the creditors and granted a rule *nisi* returnable on the 21st prox.

RE WASUDEO CRUSHNA.

Mr. Telang applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The former petition was not opposed, but was dismissed for want of prosecution. The application was granted.

RE RUSSOOL GOOLAB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, moved that his client's name be struck out of the schedule, as he was not a creditor and his name had been inserted by a mistake. His Lordship remarked that an application of this nature appeared to be rather suspicious. After some slight discussion, the Commissioner granted a rule *nisi* calling on the insolvent and the Official Assignee to show cause why the name of the creditor should not be struck out.

RE HARAKCHAND CUTCHRA AND SURPAL CUTCHRA.

On the application of Mr. Vicajee, two months' time was granted to the insolvents, who have presented separate petitions, to file their schedules. Their books were said to be many.

INTERIM ORDERS.

An interim order was granted to Crushnarao Wasudeo on the application of Mr. Telang; and to Kursondas Madhowdas on the application of Mr. Vicajee. On the motion of the same learned counsel, Tokursey Fatehchund had his interim order extended on the ground that he was compromising with his creditors.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Motilal Dass, Rs. 877. Purshotum Dewjee, Rs. 31,760. Raghoo bin Mahadoo, a liquor-seller, Rs. 809. Kassee and Gunga, courtezans, Rs. 1,219. John Simkins, foreman coppersmith P. and O. Company, Rs. 1,594. Harichand Pandurang, Rs. 481. Jamal Abdoola, a hawker, Rs. 710. Dhunjee Hirjee, a carpenter, Rs. 459. Ghiga Khemjee, a merchant, Rs. 1,785. Antone Lamoury, a proof-examiner, Rs. 1,203. Cassumbhoy Mooljee, Rs. 3,366. Peter Goulden, a pensioner, Rs. 1,065. George M. Glowis, a carpenter, Rs. 2,773.

BILLIARDS.

AN exhibition match was played last night at the Waverley Billiard Rooms between Mr. John Roberts, Junior, the Champion, and Mr. F. Bridger, one of the best amateur players in the Presidency, on one of Bennett's tables, the former conceding the amateur 650 points out of 1,000. The rooms have lately been handsomely redecorated and improved, and a refreshment saloon, &c., been added, much to the general comfort and convenience of visitors. The Champion had probably not quite recovered from the effect of his voyage out, for he was evidently out of form and played very much below his usual mark. On two or three occasions he broke down in the spot stroke after making a few. His best play was towards the middle of the game, his largest breaks being 100, 102, and 112. The latter was a splendid display, for it was chiefly scored by nursing the balls for cannons—a style of play in which the Champion is unequalled—and only included spot strokes. Mr. Bridger, on the other hand, played steadily and well, beating the Champion by 107 points, Roberts being 893, when game was called. The amateur's best break was 31, while he put together 23, 21, and several breaks of 15 and 13 during the evening. Play commenced at 9 o'clock, and at the interval the players left off at Roberts 565, Bridger 863, the Champion having made two breaks, one of 100 and another of 102, the former including 28 spots and the latter 29 spot strokes. On resuming Roberts commenced with a splendidly played score of 112, but failed to put together any good breaks after this, missing several opportunities. His opponent ran out easily. To-night Mr. Bridger plays a return match, and as the Champion will no doubt be in better form, and Mr. Bridger inclined to keep up the reputation of having for once beaten him, good play may be expected.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

STRANDING OF THE S. S. KRISHNA.

THE Marine Court of Enquiry consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Captain W. T. Crockett, late Indian Navy, re-assembled on Wednesday last at the Fort Police Court and resumed the enquiry in respect of the circumstances connected with the stranding of the steamship Krishna on the 23rd May last in the Roree Creek, on the coast to the north of Goa.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Bicknell on behalf of the agents of the underwriters, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.; and Mr. Frank Chalk on behalf of Captain Powell, the master of the S. S. Krishna, as well as the former owner of that vessel, Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

Mahadoo Ladoo and Nicholo Baretto, the two pilots that were on board the steamship Krishna at the time when the vessel was beached at Roree Creek, and also the syrang, named Visbram Gunnesh, were examined. No fresh evidence was adduced, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, to consider their decision.

WINE CROP PROSPECTS.

(*From Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s Circular.*)

IN making our Report of this year's vintages, we have to chronicle, perhaps one of the most disastrous seasons on record, and although not alarmists, we cannot refrain from observing that the future look-out for Viniculturists is sufficiently serious to create no little consternation among those who, like ourselves, cannot take an optimist's view of the position.

To the ravages of the Phylloxera primarily, and to weather the most dreadful, may be attributed the present position of our market. "The Phylloxera insect varies in size from 1-80th to 1-20th of an inch in length and has four distinct metamorphoses reproducing each other in a year. During the first year of its attack, nothing exteriorly betrays its presence on the vine, though on the fibres of the roots may be found yellowish swellings: in the second year the shoots of the vine are less vigorous, but still bearing fruit: in the third year the fibrous roots are mostly destroyed, and the plant soon afterwards dies."

Numberless vineyards in Charente have thus been altogether destroyed, and are now being dug up. The Phylloxera would also seem to have extended its ravages even to the Antipodes, where the South Australian Government have been asked by the Wine producers there, for compensation for having voluntarily destroyed their vines, in order that, if possible thereby, they might effectually destory the insect, and this done, to commence replanting.

In Europe, the submersion of each affected vineyard has been suggested, has as also the using of Sulpho-carbonate, as a means of mitigating the effects of the disease where likely to be discovered in vineyards not yet seriously attacked but surrounding thoroughly infected ground.

The weather throughout the whole of Europe has been exceptionally bad this year, and all that was needed to develop and ripen fruit has been wanting.

The Wine producing vineyards that have suffered least from nucongenial influences during the present year are those of Spain, Hungary, and Madeira; we give a brief report of the results of the year generally, and you will be prepared to learn that it becomes absolutely necessary for us to follow the example of other shippers, and to increase our prices for Cognac, Champagne, and Claret; indeed, we cannot even guarantee our present increased prices remaining for any defined period, nor can we take any contract for forward delivery. We can but hope that the year 1880 may prove more successful to general interests, and that we may have at its close some well assured ground for beleving that the prospects of the Wine Trade are less gloomy than at present.

FRANCE.—Cognac.—Our last year's circular will have in some measure, prepared you to learn of the devastation caused by the Phylloxera, and in consequence there has been but little Wine made, fit even for distillation; and as there appears to be now but five years' consumption of pure spirit in first hands, speculation has caused a rapid rise in the prices of all qualities: one firm alone has taken off the London market £250,000 worth, and we are certain that unless speedy means are found of destroying the Phylloxera, Cognac Brandy will soon be an expensive luxury.

Bordeaux.—Of Red Wine we have short quantity, about 60 per cent. of the 1878 crop, and certainly very inferior quality. Hitherto the Phylloxera had left the Medoc district alone, but now the pest has undoubtedly advanced across the Palus. Prices of 1876 and 1877 vintages have advanced from 20 to 30 per cent. White Wine has been produced of fair quality, this district being somewhat favoured.

Champagne.—This vintage surpasses the worst expectations that had been formed; indeed, it has been hardly worth while incurring the expense of gathering the grapes. We are told that one large proprietor at Avize sold his crop as it stood for a hundred francs, rather than take any trouble with it. This state of things resulted from excessive wet weather, absence of the sun's rays, and unexpected frost.

Burgundy.—The vintage was gathered amid sharp frosts and torrents of rain; the quantity of Wine made is ridiculously small, and of most inferior quality, except in the South, where some fair quality was made.

GERMANY.—Hock and Moselle,—Here again the yield is very small, and of wretched quality; this from uncongenial weather.

PORTUGAL.—The Phylloxera has made its appearance here, and bad weather has also helped to produce a most inferior quality of Wine. The grapes in many districts never ripened.

SPAIN.—Of Wines made here we have a more cheering report to make; the quantity is, however, small, and the quality is less good than that of past years; still there are at present, abundant stocks of excellent Sherries, and we should be glad to find and improving business for them.

MADEIRA.—Growers of this write hopefully, and congratulate themselves upon having secured five good vintages in succession. The demand for this excellent Wine is reviving, and good quality can be supplied for comparatively little money.

HUNGARY.—Favoured by good weather, and contributory good circumstances, an exceptionally fine gathering both as regards quality and quantity, has been the result. Large purchases had been made for France for the purpose (we imagine) of distillation.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

(*Truth.*)

ON a superficial view of the case, "George" might be supposed to illustrate the advantages of being born with a spoon of royal gold in one's mouth. Truth points to an opposite conclusion, suggesting that it is rather a bore to be one of the Princes of the Blood. They have, in fact, to work harder for their livelihood than most mortals.

The Duke of Cambridge was, for three years after her Majesty's accession, next heir-presumptive but one to the Crown; and though each year removes him further from the Throne, till now he is about forty-fifth in the succession to it, yet he is, and has always been, one of the most important members of the Royal Family.

The Regal Powers early decided that he should be Commander-in-Chief. Wellington, indeed, wanted Prince Albert to succeed himself, and drew up a plan for fusing the offices of Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General into that of a single "Chief of the Staff," so that Prince Albet might command, with one experienced lieutenant at his right hand. Prince Albert had the good sense to refuse the offer; so, on Wellington's death, they made Lord Hardinge commander. He was a kind of a warming-pan for the Duke of Cambridge, who began to dictate from the Horse Guards in 1856.

The Duke had smelt powder by this time, and, on the whole, his record was eminently satisfactory. But apparently he had not yet taken to heart those strict principles of discipline which are the glory of the British Army.

Some thirty years ago, the Great Duke thought it good to forbid smoking at mess dinners. Now, Prince George of Cambridge, to give him his then style, had been invited to dine with the officers of a regiment quartered in Dublin. After dinner, in due course, came the coffee, when Prince George took out a cigar-case, observing: "I don't know what you are going to do, gentlemen. I'm going to smoke." And the Prince handed his cigar-case to the Colonel, who followed the example of his Royal Highness, as did all the other officers.

This was not quite an ideal example of conduct. But then Wellington's order had been almost universally disobeyed from the first, and it was not even thought worth while to scold Prince George. The Russian War came, and he was appointed to the command of a Division, being already a Major-General. By this time he had also succeeded to his father's dukedom, and been voted £12,000 a year by Parliament, to the anguish of Mr. Hume and others. The Duke went creditably through Alma and Inkerman, having had a narrow escape of being impaled on a Cossack lance in the last action; but he was so imprudent as to "slang" Lord Raglan in his own tent on the conduct of the war. The Field Marshal was not brilliant, and very likely the Prince's remarks were only too just. Still, Lord Raglan was an old Peninsular officer, brave as a lion, and very quick indeed to take offence. He ordered the Prince out of his tent, and threatened arrest. Further, he hinted to the authorities at home that the air of the Crimea appeared to disagree with his Royal Highness. The Duke of Cambridge returned to England in the spring of 1855.

Still, H. R. H. was very far from having forfeited prestige. Moreover, he was already (what he has continued ever since) extremely popular. His form is essentially manly, his language is robust, and there is nothing effeminate about him. When he sees a spade he calls that homely implement by its name; nor does he mince his words when reproof is necessary, but expresses his views in good Anglo-Saxon. There are few more affable Princes—few more ready to give the countenance of their presence to charitable *fêtes* or even to *fêtes* which are simply jovial. A Very Great Lady, indeed, was once heard to mutter an exclamation which sounded like, "Common as those Cambridges!" The remark is much more to the credit of "those Cambridges" than to that of the illustrious speaker. However the Duke continued in favour, became himself a Field-Marshal, head of the British Army, and so forth. I fancy he wears all the Queen's Orders, except the Thistle, which omission may have been intended for a delicate compliment. His salary and allowances as officer "Commanding-in-chief" approximate to £4,000 a year. Then he has three or four colonelcies, which probably bring in as much again. He has also a respectable amount of patronage at his disposal; for it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Secretary of State for War does actually preside over his own department. A certain ex-Premier felt a kind of despair as to the means of getting the army really and virtually under the control of Parliament. At last he hit on the expedient of putting the Command-in-Chief into commission. The Duke was to be coaxed or worried out of his place, and his powers were to be delegated to a council of four or five Generals. Unluckily for the Minister, the Duke got wind of the scheme, and resolved to stick like a leech to his post, the Court warmly supporting him. The Duke, by the way, is a staunch Conservative, dining regularly with Lord Beaconsfield at the commencement of each session, and generally doing his best to prevent reforms. When the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh went down to the House to vote in favour of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, their cousin took the opportunity of voting against such unions.

The Duke has a good deal of fighting power in him. His worst fault, obstinacy, springs out of a healthily pugnacious temperament. In 1871, when we began to realise that our army was not all that it might be, Lord Russell chivalrously came to the front and declared that in the opinion of all men, the Duke of Cambridge was the right man in the right place. Sir Edward Wayde, a distinguished officer (with the solitary and amiable failing of looking rather too stiff in his stirrups on a field-day), confirmed this opinion. Obstinacy, however, is not unallied to a short temper; and there is a wild legend of the Duke reading a certain article in a paper first published some ten years ago, which it is painful to record:—

Q. "But do you mean to say this is meant for me?"

A. "I'm afraid so, sir."

Of course the trusty Airey can never have been so undiplomatic; nor can the Duke have found it so difficult to restrain his feelings as to stamp on the paper utterly hasty exclamations the while.

Here are a couple of facts which reveal the Duke in his double capacity of real soldier and routine man. One Easter Monday there was to be a grand volunteer review on Brighton Downs; but it rained so hard that the military authorities were for dismissing the Volunteers to their homes, or to the nearest houses of entertainment in the neighbourhood. This, however, was before the Duke had arrived; his Royal Highness, not without some hearty exclamations of contempt for those who feared to give the Queen's lieges a drenching, ordered the review to proceed at once. To do the citizen soldiery justice, I believe they were grateful to the Duke for not treating them as mere holiday-makers. In fact, the military bigwigs had paid them a sorry compliment.

The other fact illustrates the Duke's love of neatness, also his want of an eye for the picturesque. Some regiments had returned from the Crimea, and were to march past the Queen. In war-time the men had naturally been allowed to grow their beards; and her Majesty, in a motherly way, was anxious to see her soldiers even as they had looked while fighting her battles. But the Duke was determined they should all be "smart" before appearing in the Sovereign's presence, and had every private and non-commissioned officer duly shaved for the occasion.

Needless to say, the Duke is a hard worker. Not even a Prince of the Blood could hold high office nowadays without that indispensable qualification. He has also, in spite of a quick temper, something of that deference towards public opinion which may be described as a sort of heroic patience, peculiar to public men. *Punch* accused him of injustice to Lord Napier of Magdala. There was not the shadow of foundation for the charge, but the Duke thought it necessary to clear himself in the most formal manner at a pubic dinner, mentioning *Punch* by name. I doubt whether Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia would condescend to notice an attack in the *Kladderadatsch* or the *Fliegende Blätter*.

It is sometimes forgotten that the Duke is not only an Englishman, but a German Prince. Were anything to happen to the Duke of Cumberland, he would inherit that pretender's claim to the Crown of Hanover, as well as the remainder to the Sovereignty of Brunswick. It is understood that, not very long since, negotiations were set on foot to induce the Duke of Cumberland to abdicate his rights of succession in favour of the Duke of Cambridge, whom Bismarck would not have been unwilling to accept as one of the great feudatories of the Empire—George having a head for business, and being disposed to acquiesce in accomplished facts, which "Earnest II." is not. George, however, proved on this occasion that loyalty to the "Head of the House" still flourishes as a Guelph virtue. He would have nothing to do with the little plan for setting aside Ernest; possibly, also, having the shrewdness to perceive that Bismarck scarcely meant to hand over the feeble pretender's rights to a stronger man. I think, too, the idea of having to play the part of reigning Prince, rather bored him, for his tastes are simple, and he is never so happy as when travelling *incognito* (his style is then Lord Culloden), or taking his ease in his own domestic circle. There are some subjects which it is mere affectation to ignore, and in alluding to the Duke's home-life, one can only say that he contrasts very favourably indeed with the last "Royal" Commander-in-Chief who preceded him. A decorous morganatic alliance is decidedly preferable to a series of Nancy Parsons and Marianne Clarkes.

An obvious reflection occurs to one thinking over the position which birth has given to such a man as the Duke of Cambridge, who, after all, is of very homely, honest clay. Foreigners, especially Frenchmen, wonder how we can set such store by our Princes. The simple answer is, that they are extremely important personages in our insular commonwealth. Here is an instance. Some thirty years ago a noble Duke lost his estates, quarrelled with his wife, and incurred the grave displeasure of the Queen. Not to put too fine a point on it, he was in disgrace. Still he was a peer of the first rank, a blue riband, an ex-Cabinet Minister, and much else besides—in a word, could still hold his head high. One day his Grace called on a friend, and appeared so pleasurably excited that he was asked if he had good news? Well, yes; and the sum of it was this. He had met the Duke of Cambridge in Piccadilly, and his Royal Highness had graciously linked his arms in that of the aged peer's, and actually accompanied him as far as Montacute House. Which shows that George is gracious; and Britons are thankful.

HORRIBLE SCENE AT A "WAKE."

SOME shocking revelations with respect to a "wake" on the body of a young man, were made before the Birkenhead stipendiary, Mr. Preston. Ann Burns was summoned for using insulting language to Mary Nolan, because she was supposed to have informed a local priest about the doings at the wake. In reply to Mr. Peston, Nolan said that the defendant was at the "wake," and that she sang a song which made the "boys" laugh. A man in the room had a bottle of whisky in his pocket, and an old woman took it out. The man then seized the old woman and pitched her bodily over the corpse, which was laid out on a table, and nearly tossed it over. Another man, who was drunk, was staggering about the room, and tumbled against a chest of drawers, which nearly fell on him. The dead boy's mother was lying drunk on the floor.—Mr. Bell (the clerk): was the "wake" upon the body of the young man who died from typhus fever?—Complainant: Yes; upon the body of Micheal M'Shane.—Mr. Bell: How many people were there in the room?—Complainant: About a dozen. The defendant was drunk.—Mr. Bell: How many nights did they "wake" the body?—Complainant: They "waked" him six nights.—Defendant: Three nights.—Mr. Preston: Six nights?—Complainant: Yes, sir.—The complainant further stated that Father Slaughter had done all he could to stop the "wake."—Mr. Preston said he had no doubt the defendant used the abusive language complained of. He was delighted that the Roman Catholic priesthood were endeavouring in every way in their power to put a stop to these wretched superstitious usages which took place in the name of religion and which led to such shocking scenes and to such dreadful orgies. He heartily trusted that these "wakes" would be put a stop to altogether. His Worship then ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 10s. and costs.

SPOILING THE EGYPTIANS.—There is no longer any hope that we shall escape the Alexandria obelisk. Unless the elements interfere to wreck the vessel in which it is to be shipped, it will reach New York, pass through the Custom-house, where it will be heavily taxed in order to protect home-made obelisks from foreign competition, and be finally set up in the Central-park, as a monument to—nobody knows what. The passion for removing Egyptian obelisks and erecting them in foreign countries, where they are meaningless and impertinent, is closely akin to the passion for painting one's name on the pyramids or scratching it on the pillars of the Parthenon. An obelisk on the spot where the Egyptians placed it is an extremely interesting thing, but when John Smith paints his name on it or buys it and carries it away to set up in a European or American city, he does what in him lies to vulgarize it. To bring an Egyptian obelisk over four or five thousand miles of water is a more costly way for Mr. Smith to advertise himself than the mere painting of his name on the obelisk in letters a foot high would be, but the two methods are alike in their motive, and are equally creditable to the good taste of the advertiser. The vender of quack medecines who defaces the gorge of Niagara with his advertisements is not looked upon with much favour by intelligent people, but his offence is certianly no worse than that of the men who pervert the obelisks of Egypt to the purpose of advertising their enterprise and thus aiding their business. While, as a matter of taste, there cannot be two opinions in regard to the removal of the Egyptian obelisks from Egypt, very grave objections may be made to it in the interests of archæology. In the dim future, the wide distribution of obelisks will give rise to a variety of conflicting but equally erroneous theories. No one in that remote and presumably intensely scientific age will believe that the Romans, the French, the English, and the Americans were guilty of carrying off obelisks. . . . What right have we thus to remove the landmarks of archæology? There was some little excuse for the Roman emperors, who were devoid of all sense of the importance of morality and history. We can even palliate the errors of the Frenchmen who, demoralized by the revolution, carried off the obelisk of the Place de la Concorde with the same bold irreverence with which they had previously meddled with the months, and stretched the weeks into ten days each. But for the Englishmen who erected one of Cleopatra's Needles on their brand-new Thames Embankment and over their underground railway, and for the Americans who are about to place the other needle in the Central-park, there can be no excuse. How much better have the modern Italians behaved in respect to Egyptian relics. Instead of imitating their Roman ancestors and despoiling Egypt of more of her ancient monuments, they have taken the ex-Khedive and his harem and erected them in the Royal villa of La Favorita, where the Neapolitans can at any time go and gaze upon them. Archæology is not outraged by the removal of Ismail and his wives to Italian soil, for he was never what the lawyers call a fixture. He is as interesting and imposing in Naples as he was in Cairo; and Egypt, instead of being the poorer by his removal, is decidedly richer. If New York really needed something Egyptain, we should have snapped up the ex-Khedive when he was in the market, and we might even now wait for the next Egyptian crisis and obtain possession of Tewfik Pasha and an assortment of wives at a reasonable rate.—*New York Times.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN SHAIK MEMON STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, the under-mentioned valuable properties belonging to the estate of the late Hurjee Jeena.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.

All those two messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses built and standing on the fazundaree ground, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, and on the east side of Withulwady lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 208 and 40, but now under Nos. 336 and 47, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid, on the west by the Wittulwady lane aforesaid, on the north by the house of Parmanand Thaver and the house of Goculdass Morarjee, and on the south by the house of Treebhowandass Bhoychand and the house of Narrayen Lalchund.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, AT 4 P.M.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shaik Memon Street, in the oart of the late Pilajee Dibree Weaver, called Sekowdy, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and containing by admeasurement 19 feet in breadth and 67 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Shaik Memon street, aforesaid, on the west by other portion of the said oart called Sekowdy, on the north by the house of Anundrao Venkajee, and on the south by the house of Nama Ghandee, otherwise Nurseydass Jetha, which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 444, and the house was assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 121, but now assessed under No. 429.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE, LARCH, FIR, AND BENTEAK LOGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Glover and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th December, at 2 p.m.

A large quantity of Pure, Larch, Fir, and Benteak logs of various sizes and a small quantity of teak scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

20 bales grey shirting.
20 do. fancy bordered dhoties.
10 do. grey chudders.
5 cases lace stripes.

On account and at the risk of D. M. L. Jelowitz.

1 American stove 30 inches high, complete with utensils, water pipe, chimney, &c., suitable for a large family.

On account of the concerned.

26 German silver sheets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built circular glass fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses offering.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Arsenal on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh hams in canvas, just received per steamer Columbia and Britannia. Price 10 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of H V H Khamissa.

HVRK 50—1 case gilt chains. } Ex Pekin.
5,807—1 do frames, studs, &c.

Also by order of the concerned

A lot of express double and single barrelled muzzle and breech-loading rifles and guns, in cases by E. M. Reilly, Westley Richards Lacy and Co., Lovett, John Lyell, Garden, Greener, Beati, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome strong brown pony, quiet to ride
1 good-looking chesnut Arab horse 14-2, goes in saddle and harness, is a beautiful jumper and carries a lady.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 6, Rampart Row, south, next door to their Auction Room, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, &c., &c., the property of C. Monnet, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated ware, such as table and dessert knives and forks, table spoons and forks, blackwood carved French polished household furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, side board, pier circular, oval, card, writing, dressing and washing tables, couches, drawing and dining room chairs, centre ottoman, kerosine table lamp, hanging argand lamp, camp cot, wardrobes, Brussels carpets, dressing glass, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense article and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property will be on view, TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 1 p.m., by order of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., and on account and at the risk of Heerjee Bhanjee.

3 cases T. Red Tweed.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room, as under:—

1 plated soda fountain machine, samples of gentlemen's, lady's, and children's boots and shoes, various sorts of fancy toys, 1 six lights gas chandeliers, 1 case Pears's beer and cakes of scented soaps, furniture, consisting of bedsteads, cupboards, chairs, tables, chest of drawers, &c., &c., and lot of sundry articles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1879.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES on MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.
7, Church Gate Street. Agents in Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT, MAHABLESHWUR.

SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,
House Commission & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

AUCTION SALE OF BOATS,

AT the BOMBAY DEFENCES OFFICE at Mazagon, on the 6th January, at noon,

1 Wooden Sailing Barge.
1 Sliding Gunter-rigged Yacht, BLACK BUCK, of about 10 Tons, with her Mast, Sails, &c., as she now lies, also about 1 Ton of Lead Ballast.
1 Cutter 35' long 6'-0 beam without masts, oars or sails.

For permission to view apply to Mr. J. JONES, Defences Offices, Mazagon, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

SALE OF BOATS, STEAMER, &c.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for BOMBAY DEFENCES at his Office in Mazagon up to 15th January, 1880, at noon for the purchase of THE IRON TUG STEAMER CAMEL, of about 100 Tons measurement and 90 H. P., as she now lies off the Defences Bunder at Mazagon.

ALSO, 8 SADDLE-BACKED IRON BARGES as they now lie off the Defences Bunder at Mazagon.

ALSO, 1 SADDLE-BACKED IRON BARGE as she now lies sunk near the Apollo Bunder.

For permission to view apply to Mr. J. JONES, Defences Workshops, Mazagon, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the above Company invite OFFERS in writing for the PURCHASE of the IMMOVEABLE and MOVEABLE PROPERTY, Plant and Stores of the Company, situate at Mazagon, or any portion or portions thereof.

Abstract of Title can be seen at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort. For further particulars apply at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 70, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer or to receive any offer later than NOON of WEDNESDAY, the 31st of December 1879.

By Order of the Liquidators,

NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 29th November 1879.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKAGE, FOR, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON the forenoon of THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1880, will be SOLD at THALLAI (about 1½ miles south of Tellicherry) by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following, in three lots, for, and on account of, the concerned:—

The Wreck of the Teak built Steam Launch KELPIE, as she now lies where foundered during the storm of latter end of May last, about 150 yards distant from shore.

Two iron plate (decked) cargo barges, now lying stranded and wrecked, embedded in the sand abreast of the said launch at the village of Thallai aforesaid, with masts and sails, &c., complete.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

A. BROWN,
Agent to the Concerned.

Tellicherry, 6th December 1879.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Auction Sale of Landed Property, advertized to be sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, under the directions of the Administrator General of Bombay, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th December, 1879, I beg to give notice to all INTENDING PURCHASERS that the said property belonged to the late HURJEE JEEVA, and that the said Hurjee Jeeva during his life time by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 11th January, 1879, MORTGAGED the same to ME to secure repayment to me of a sum of Rs. 40,000 and interest thereon, and that there is now a sum of Rs. 44,443 or thereabouts due to me in respect of the said mortgage. ANY PERSON who will purchase the said property will do so subject to my said mortgage.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1879.

કેશવજી જાદવજી

i. e., KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS. DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, PLANKS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern at [illegible].

[illegible] for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the [illegible] Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th November 1879.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.

PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.

HONGKONG.
MANILA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S "BULL DOG" ALE.
BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.

THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its five tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effect, specially suitable to hot climates.

Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Agents, 3, Church Lane.

Bombay, 30th October 1879.

BEEF WINE,
THE ONLY TONIC WHICH NOURISHES WHILE IT INVIGORATES,
A COMPOUND OF LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF BEEF WINE, QUININE, PURE GLYCERINE, AND OTHER NERVINE INGREDIENTS.

An invaluable restorative to those suffering from Debility, either through illness or overwork, and extremely palatable. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Sold by all Chemists, &c., 2s. 9d. a Pint Bottle.

THE BEEF WINE COMPANY.
115A ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HOTELS.

BARODA FESTIVITIES FOR NEXT WEEK.

21st Dec.	Grand Illuminations.
22nd „	Durbar in Nuzzur Baugh.
23rd „	Picnic to Makinpura.
24th „	Hawking at Dinah.
25th „	Illuminations and Dinner to British Troops.
26th „	Banquet and People's Fête.
27th „	Races and Sports in the Arena.

FOR ACCOMMODATION

Please apply at the BARODA CAMP HOTEL, being the only European Hotel in Baroda, where the management is in skilled hands; TABLE D'HOTE and Wines of the very best. Charges reasonable. Further particulars may be learnt on application to

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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